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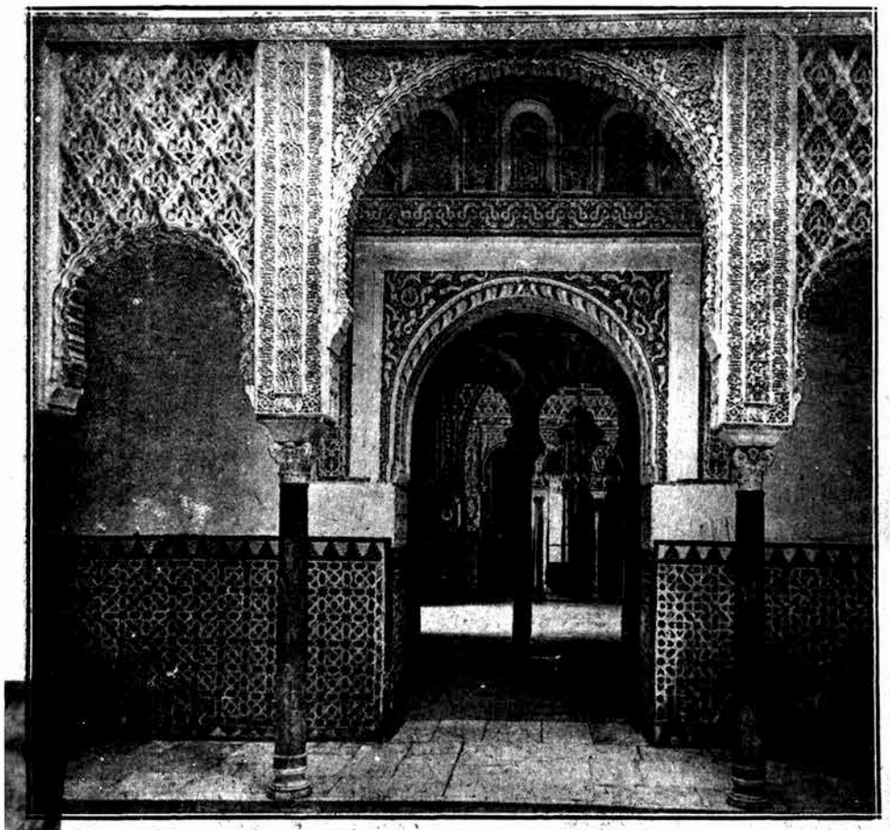
DAWN

—Vasant D. Mhatre.

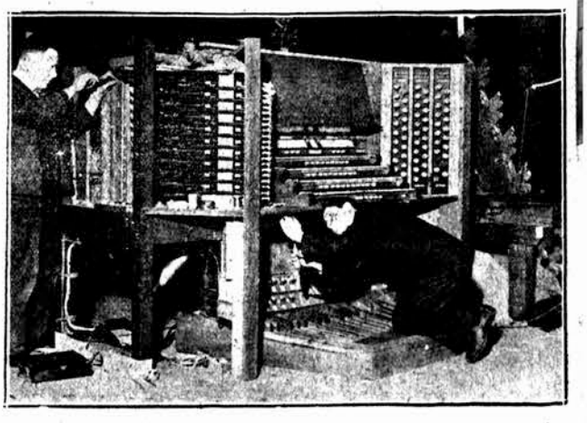
LOST GEM OF MOORISH ARCHITECTURE



The famous Minerva's Tower, one of the features of the Alcazar in Toledo, regarded as the finest example of Moorish Architecture extant on the mainland of Europe. Reports from the Civil War Front indicate that the beautiful building has been totally destroyed.

The ruins of Alcazar: At right is all that is left of the Great Hall on the northern side.

"The Winnowers." (Photo by T. M. Rajappa)



Giant New Organ in Westminster Abbey, costing £20,000, being got ready for the Coronation.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 13, 1936.

Portrait of A Madras Liberal . .

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, seen with Madame Morin, the well-known French journalist

Venkatrama Sastri, Veteran Lawyer And Vice-Chancellor Of Annamalai Was Once Minister For Three Days

By NILKANT A. PERUMAL

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, the President of the All-India Liberal Federation, has recently been elected Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University at Chidambaram in South India. He is to act in that position for the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who is on a deputation to Malaya. Mr. Venkatarama Sastri's life and career is presented in the following article.

There are three men who keep the banner of the Liberals flying in Madras. Without them in our midst, we will never feel conscious of the fact that there is anything like the Liberal Party existing in our national politics. Of them, the oldest veteran is Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, now a septuagenerian. After a brilliant legal and executive career he has now gone into private life. Except for performing the opening ceremony of a new building or occasionally presiding over a public meeting in the city he is not to be seen taking any active part in public affairs. The other, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, aged sixty-seven, is Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University but he also makes only occasional speeches on "why India should remain within the empire" or what he himself would do as a Dictator, if ever he became one. Then, we have the third man, Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastriar. He is sixty-two but takes life easy and feels as cheerful as a school lad. He is still busy in the courts pursuing a successful legal career. For the next two months he will not be seen in the courts because he is to occupy the Vice-Chancellor's chair at the Annamalai University in place of the Rt. Hon. Sastri who is now on a Deputation to the Malay Peninsula.

Old Social Reformer

Venkatrama Sastri is regarded with esteem by the people of Madras. Even those who do not see eye to eye with him in politics seek his counsel on important public affairs. For besides being a first-rate scholar he is progressive in thought and action. Though a Brahmin, orthodoxy is not in his line. For instance he has been a social reformer from his youthful days. Lately he threw himself in the cause of Harijans whose uplift is a question which receives his keenest attention. His press statements about it are very authoritative. He stands for the removal of meaningless caste restrictions from Hinduism because he is convinced that such restrictions block the nation's progress in manifold ways. I have read a brilliant article from his pen written some years ago quoting legal authorities for affording the Harijans equality of status in Hinduism. Even in his private life he does not allow caste distinction. He finds no difficulty in sitting along with a Christian or Muslim at the dinner table, though Brahmanic tradition does not allow any such thing. When his son wanted to marry a cultured non-Brahmin lady some years ago, Sastri had no objection. He gave the parental consent with his blessings. Such is his enthusiasm for social reform. He is the pundit who preaches it and at the same time practises what he preaches, in his own life.

Cent Per Cent Liberal

In politics Sastri is, of course, a cent per cent Liberal. He is proud of his party and its policies. He knows its meagre place in our party politics. Still he is wedded to it heart and soul. "I know that we (Liberals) are a handful in a vast country—we who have the courage and are not ashamed to own ourselves to be Liberals," he told an audience last year. He wants new recruits to the party but will he ever get them?—one wonders. "I am for converts to our ranks ..... If we do not get many, no matter" he contends. He will be satisfied if Congressmen "work along lines favoured of the ancient Congressmen" by entering the legislatures and working out a legislative programme, just as the Liberals would do. The "Congress has power but I wonder whether they will ever use it wisely," he once told me. He has no sympathy with "Constitution-wreckers" and non-co-operators, he points out, expressing the typical Liberal mind. I asked him once why he chose the Liberal party for membership while the Congress was the more popular one in the country. His reply was that he was an old Congressman who did not find agreement with the present-day leadership of that parent body. "Further" he added, "men like Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer for whom I have great regard are themselves Liberals"!

Nor is Sastri silent about the problem of Socialism for India. He can "see no end or goal which cannot be more prominently achieved by social legislation than by the doubtful and difficult paths of socialism."

Early Career

The intellectuals among the Brahmin leaders of Madras mostly hail from the fertile District of Tanjore. So is Venkatrama Sastri. Born in 1874 he studied in the Mayavaram high school. His favourite subject was mathematics. His father Ramaswamy Sastri, himself a lawyer, took great interest in the development of Sastri's scholastic career. He wanted to see the young man reach the topmost step in the ladder and achieve great success in life. But, then, great success generally meant in those days a place in the Civil Service. He had graduated at the age of twenty. The next thing he did was to compete for the Indian Civil Service. In the entrance examination he did not get through. So he studied law and qualified for the bar at his twenty-fifth year. Soon he began to apprentice himself in the profession under Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, then a leader of the Madras Bar.

Under Sivaswamy Iyer's guidance Sastri soon achieved prominence in the legal ring. They got on well together because they had in life "common tastes and a brotherly affection for each other" as Sastri himself points out. As an authority in Hindu Law he won a reputation pretty soon. All his work was on the Civil side. The Appelate Side in the courts always had him. He earned an admirable figure by way of income every month. But he was never indifferent to criminal law. If he had not taken criminal cases in those early days it was because he had no time further no inclination for them either. But in recent years he showed his mastery in handling criminal cases. Two of them evoked a province-wide interest. In both, he was counsel for the defendants. One of them was a European share-broker named McIver and the other, a Brahmin who was accused of manslaughter in what is known as the "Karunguzhi parcel murder case." In both, Venkatrama Sastriar won his points. He secured an acquittal for McIver and got a mitigation in the sentence for the alleged murderer. His ability to handle criminal cases in masterly fashion was established by the manner in which he argued these two cases.

Minister For Three Days!

By 1924 Sastri found himself a leader of the Madras Bar. As such he was made the Advocate General in the place of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who was in that year chosen as the Law Member to the Government. For four years Sastri kept on to his job. Then when the term of Law Membership for C. P. terminated, Sastri succeeded him. But that office had him hardly for three days! He took charge on Saturday and resigned on Monday. This happened because the Government took away the power to control the Police Department from the hands of the Law Member immediately after Sir C. P. vacated his office. That authority was transferred to the Home Member. Sastri deeply resented this procedure. The people of Madras were astounded to know this and the press in South India frankly echoed the public sentiments in this affair by writing indignant leading articles. The glory of holding a Cabinet Ministership with the important functions of that office robbed off his hands, appeared to him no more important than going back to courts and engaging himself in a lucrative practice. So he resigned.

Only Looks Ahead

Three years ago when I sat talking to him at his residence, I turned the train of conversation to this strange episode in his life. Suddenly his face became reflec-

(Continued on page 60)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We who have friends know how much of all earth's worth to us lies in certain eyes and faces, certain voices, certain hands—Gannett.

The Story Of The Irish Empire

What Is The Irish Empire? Where Are Its Boundaries? Who Were Its Founders, Its Rulers, Its Early Colonists? These Questions, And A Thousand And One Odd Facts About "Ireland Abroad," Are Considered By Mr. Kelleher In His Stimulating Study Of Ireland's Wild Geese During The Last Thirteen Hundred —And More,—Years.

By D. L. KELLEHER

"Where's Ireland?"

What is the "Irish Empire"? It is only a phrase, a piece of soothing flattery? Where are the Irish colonies overseas from home? What conqueror has staked out a foreign claim and said. "Here is a piece of Ireland"? In terms of land and water there is no Irish Empire. But swing your ship into any great harbour of the world and go up country for a little way and, as likely not, you will meet an Irishman or that fragment of an Irishman which still persists through half a dozen generations of settlement abroad. It will perhaps be a flash of ironic humour in him, a sudden mood of introspection a passion for sport and chance, a grim realism, a religious enthusiasm or its exact opposite, that indicates the race. High or low you will find a "kick" in the Irish blood wherever a heart holds it. It may be that squatter in the Rockies whom Sir William Foster Fraser, the London journalist, heard whistling, "The Wearing of the Green" as he drew near his lonely cabin when he was on his famous cycling tour round the world. Or it may be a rancher down in Argentina telling that visitor: "Yes, the sheep are fat and fine, but have they still got that little shop beside the wharf at Cobh where I bought a clay pipe fifty years ago?" A McMahon, Field-Marshal President of France an O'Donohue, the last Spanish Governor of Mexico; an O'Donnell Duke of Tetuan, in Spain; an O'Rourke, who derives from Connemara at a long remove, Bishop of Dantzig to-day, with Sean Lester, a Belfast Irishman, the choice of the nations as high Commissioner there, a Hennessey making the brandy of France, or a Henry Ford with half his ancestry in the County Cork—all of them Irish in thoroughness, tact, originality or whatever the ancient urge that drives them.

Irish Colonies In Europe

How long have they been colonising for glory like that? Ever so long, even without going back to those merchants who traded Irish gold to Troy 3,000 years ago. There was a band of religious young men who set out from Bangor, in the North of Ireland, thirteen hundred years ago. One of them, named Gall, settled in Switzerland, and around the little place of prayer he built grew the town and canton of St. Gallen, which still keeps his Irish name. Some of the rarest old Irish manuscripts written by his followers are in the libraries there. Another of that band, Columbanus founded a chain of monastic towns across France, Switzerland and North Italy. In 1933 President de Valera went as a pilgrim to Bobbio exactly 1321 years after Columbanus's arrival. And there was Fursey, who preached along the banks of the France Marne and wrote the "Vision" that suggests an early Dante.

O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.

There was, of course, a real land and water Irish Empire about that time, with Irish Kings ruling those parts of Britain which are now South-West Scotland and a piece of the coast of Wales. It was then that another of those wandering scholars out of Ireland Columcille, civilised for Christianity as far north as Aberdeen.

Mediaeval Movements

Onward and throughout the Middle Ages, movements of Irish scholars and rovers across Britain and into Europe were frequent, and familiarly known to the foreign peoples. One of them making his way back from Rome, on foot or by ox waggon or horse as fortune gave him a lift or a mount, climbed the hill to Fiesole above Florence one day and found the Cathedral chapter in a dilemma between two candidates for the bishopric. The Irishman of the burlesque show is usually a fellow looking for war rather than peace. But, in practice, Irishmen have been more often peace-makers, than fighters. The pilgrim was one of these. So effectively did he intervene that they made him bishop himself. That man was St. Donatus, who lived for a long while in his Italian diocese, and wrote his Latin poems in praise of that Ireland that he never saw again. Poetry and memory had to be man's substitute for transport in these days when going a long journey meant in the majority of cases going into exile.

Monks, Scholars And Soldiers

After the Middle Ages, through Shakespeare's time down to our own day, that "Irish Empire" has been growing. Monks, scholars and soldiers on the run planted many a flag for Irish memory in the countries that sheltered them. There were Irish Colleges founded and endowed by the people for them at Rome, Madrid, Seville, Lisbon, Prague, Antwerp, Paris, Bordeaux and half-a-dozen other places in Europe. Many of them are there still. That was something to boast about—a nation of perhaps one and a half million people, defeated and hunted, but making their stand for an unconquerable culture everywhere that they touched.

That "Other Ireland" —U. S. A.

These and a thousand other tracks of the "Irish Empire" run up and down the old-time route of Europe. Not there, however, but in U.S.A., the Irish have staked out their greatest claim. "That other Ireland beyond the seas," the home folk used to call U.S.A. Why should they not when they remembered that over there Ireland found shelter, hope and a chance of freedom when all these things were denied at home? The historians and the critics can say this or that about the U.S.A. We do not care. We shall talk forever of that U.S.A. that welcomed us in for more than a hundred years of our most difficult times.

Many Irishmen, of course, had gone to settle in America long before Washington's time. Numbers of these were banished again to the West Indies by the early Puritan settlers. Others were arriving, however, to replace them, slipping in at unwatched harbours, deserting from their ships, or just dumped ashore as deportees sent out of Ireland by the fortunes of war. When the revolution came they rolled up for freedom. More than 35 per cent. of the Armies of Independence were those exiles from Erin. Ever since, the Irish have been extending their "Empire" in U.S.A. so now, in round numbers, there must be fifteen million or more people of Irish blood and descent scattered up and down the Republic.

"The Welcome" To U. S. A.

That building-up of an Irish "Empire" in North America did not lack variety, though it arose out of the tragedy of the fugitive. In 1723 a young Cork schoolmaster sailed away with his brother and his sweetheart and founded, later, Belfast-in-Maine. The O'Carrolls from Ireland had founded Carrolltown in Maryland earlier still. In the eighteenth century other Irishmen, all refugees from calamity, founded Palmer and Worcester in Massachusetts, and many other towns round there. William Penn had brought in his ship, "The welcome," families of his choice from Wexford and Tipperary. "Welcome" was a good name; it has been spoken millions of times since to the Irish coming to U. S. A. Without it, indeed, there would have been no "Empire" possible. And what delvers and builders those sturdy Irish were for U.S.A.! One example will serve, the story of Mordecai Cochran and his "immortal Irish brigade" of 1,000 navies, who laid that first great turnpike road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

So the record of the "Empire" might spread to Peru, to Buenos Aires, to Australia, which, after America, has been our best colony or to China, West Africa, India, and other places, where those pioneers, the Irish teaching orders and the missionaries, still invent new "Irelands" far away.

An International Ireland

The Irishman, indeed, by now is an established internationalist, however much he protests he would gladly stay at home. He leads the European countries in this roving test. More than thirty per cent. of the native-born Irish live overseas. That is more than twice as high a proportion as his nearest competitors, the Norwegians and the Scots, and 150 times mroe than the Spaniards. Statistics and "Empire," however, are poor things to juggle with if you are an Irish dredgerman dodging malaria in the Panama Canal, or a collier lying on your back for coal in the mine. But, even so, he has held on, and not many Empires can say that much to-day.

Fortunately, in some ways for the Irishmen, their export of men has stopped since 1939. Economic stresses and strains abroad force the young Irishman now to stay at home. The gates must open one day again, however, and Kelly and Burke and Shea, no doubt, will take the road to strange adventure as gladly and grimly as ever before.

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British Liberal Misreads Indian Situation

Edward Thompson Predicts Congress Split At Faizpur!

Praises Viceroy For Stud-Bull Stunt And Expects Constitution Will Be Worked With Help Of Orthodox Hindus, Muslims And Princes! !

That the December session of the Indian National Congress will witness a split, the staid elements in it seceding from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his followers, that whatever happens, "the new constitution is going to be worked, despite Indian discontents with it" and that the orthodox Hindus, who have been delighted by the Viceroy's efforts "to encourage cows" will rally to the support of the Government, along with the Muslims and Princes, is the gist of the first of the series of articles, which Mr. Edward Thompson, author of "A Farewell to India", is contributing to the "News Chronicle" from India.

In December the National Congress will decide its attitude towards the Constitution. Will it enter India's new Parliaments?

If it does, will it enter to bring the legislative machine to a deadlock, wrecking and obstructing?

Or will it accept office if in a majority, and work the Constitution?

Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Congress, is stumping India on a programme of unconditional refusal. "You can take it from me that in spite of what Viceroys and Secretaries of State may say and do, this Federal structure is going to be fought to the death."

Nevertheless, India is in a state of political deadness unprecedented during thirty years. Government, confident, must be wondering if the tempests of the Non-Co-operation days ever really happened.

Gandhi is saying nothing. Those able Moderates who a few years ago in their individual fashion counted for so much are submerged.

Frontier Gandhi Silenced

Abdul Ghafar Khan, "the Gandhi of the Frontier," is silenced by administrative orders keeping him fifteen hundred miles from his own people. Dr. Ambedkar, the Untouchables' political leader, talks of swinging his following bodily over to Islam or Christianity.

A man with few illusions, he must know this is a feat beyond his powers; but he means to make his orthodox opponents' flesh creep. Muslims and Princes are consolidating their strength.

The Sikhs are watching their own affairs in the Punjab where people are always speaking of civil war (and are bound to come to it sooner or later).

What is happening behind the deceptive quietness which only the echoes of Nehru's triumphant progress are breaking?

India's faith is passionately with him still. But have we not in recent years over-assessed the practical effective importance of youth holding excited meetings?

Feeling Of Pessimism

My conviction is that, unless Indian Nationalism radically and swiftly reforms its tactics, its cause is lost for years to come.

That cause has gone back as no enemy could have hoped—a fact humiliatingly rubbed in by Egypt obtaining not an imposed Constitution but a Treaty with status far superior to what India has obtained after four years of Round Table Conferences. We shall have to reckon presently with the resentment this thought arouses.

India has lavished lives for us—in Flanders, Mesopotamia, Palestine, in many places. Indians are asking, "What has Egypt ever done for the Empire, that she should step into the place of a practically independent nation in the comity of equal Dominions?"

The prevalent feeling is deep pessimism and helplessness.

Nehru gives the impression that, however much he may hate Imperialism, he hates infinitely more Indian Liberals, and cannot see that Sastri (whom he never loses a chance of abusing), Sapru, Jayakar are all men of first-class brains and high character, whose voices count outside India as well as in it, and who would bring the Nationalist cause a reinforcement rich in variety.

Nehru, and that section of Congress which thinks with him, are making the mistake of those British Labour politicians who continue to imagine (despite evidence on evidence to the contrary) that by itself Labour can obtain an absolute majority, and refuse to see that there exists in Great Britain an ingrained Liberalism which even years of betrayal and electoral disaster have not eradicated.

Ideas persist a long while; and politically-minded India was born of an admiring study of British constitutional development, broadening down from precedent to precedent until the administrative and legislative machine came into the people's hands (if the people had the sense to use it!) without revolution.

This mentality exists in India, and all Nehru's contempt does not dispose of it. It is just now of exceptional importance.

Defection Of Hindu Orthodoxy

Hindus, and many Congress men among them, are angrily conscious that mere Non-Co-operation has brought them through 15 sterile years in which they might have gained invaluable practical experience in office, in which second-rate men have generally held power (while the first-rate men were evoking cheers elsewhere), in which Muslims (co-operating) have gained prestige and solidity.

I have no space to indicate the many ways in which the Congress movement is disintegrating. Having long since lost the Muslims, it is about to lose that realist patriotic people the Mahrattas, of whom in 1784 Warren Hastings wrote words, still largely true, that they were "the only people in India who have a principle of nationality."

Another defection is that of orthodox Hinduism. The Viceroy's genuine anxiety for India's agricultural improvement has just served Government better than the most calculated craft could have done.

Nehru Will Lead To Wilderness

There is a kind of Hindu who still (even in 1936) becomes incapable of cerebration if he once hears the mystic word "Cow"; Sivaji, that Hindu hero of two and a half centuries ago, conciliated even territories that he ravaged by announcing always that he meant to protect Cows and Brahmins!

The Viceroy has said nothing about Brahmins as yet. But he has undoutedly delighted orthodox Hindus by his efforts to encourage cows, and convinced them that Mr. Gandhi made another "Himalayan blunder" when he styled the noble Government "Satanic."

Lastly, Nehru, in his desperate honesty despising tactics, has terrified Indian capitalists by his outspoken uncompromising Socialism. As we know in England, you have only to call your opponent a "Red" or a "Communist," and with very many people you need no further argument.

It seems safe to prophesy that at its December meeting Congress will split. A part will secede from its President and his tactics. Nehru will lead a group into the wilderness.

But—whatever happens—the new Constitution is going to be worked,' despite Indian discontent with it.

The majority of politically minded Hindus will resolve to begin the slow, hard process of recovering the ground they have lost, and to do it through the Constitution.

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IN THE MELODRAMA OF CRIME

Pickpocketing Is A Skilled Profession

With the approach of the holiday shopping season, New York awaits its annual influx of pickpockets from the hinterlands, lured by the promise of easy pickings in crowded stores. But the influx will be smaller than it used to me and the pickings will be scarcely half their former size. for increased police vigilance, sterner laws and changed styles have sharply restricted the field of the "dips" and "cannons," as they are known in the argot of the underworld.

The decline of the light-fingered gentry is perhaps epitomized in the case of Richard (Diamond Dick) Fisher. When jeweled tie pins were the vogue two and three decades ago Diamond Dick was a master cannon. Swaying with the motion of an elevated car, it was said. he could bite the setting out of a scarf pin without disturbing the composure of his victim, writes Emanuel Perlmutter in "New York Times."

A little over a year ago, Fisher, now 77 years old, was arrested on the lower East Side in the act of picking the pocket of an intoxicated man. In the fall of this once talented thief to the status of a "lush worker"—the lowest rank in the pickpocket scale—is symbolized the fall of what was once a flourishing and expert crime.

Further evidence of the decline of the pickpocket may be found in statistics of the Police Department pickpocket squad. This detachment, of which Acting Captain William Raftis is supervisor, once comprised sixty-five active detectives. Today, with a decreasing case load, its personnel has been reduced by a third. The pickpocket of 1936, according to Captain Raftis, is a mere stepchild at the dinner table of illicit gain. In the past ten years his number has been more than halved. In another ten, Captain Raftis predicts, he will be "practically a memory."

"TOOLS AND STALLS"

Pickpockets fall into two major classes: "tools" and "stalls". The tool is the operative who performs the actual theft. The stall serves to screen the tool's activities and distracts the victim's attention during the robbery. The stall is a minor character in the melodrama of crime. Many tools work alone, without the assistance of a stall, and it is with the tool himself that the police are really concerned. He is the craftsman of his profession.

In the defective files at headquarters pickpockets are indexed according to the specific character of their thievery. Each tool has his speciality and his rating with the police and the underworld is determined by the skill which his type of pocket-picking requires. In the order of their ranking, pick-pockets are listed as "pants-pocket workers." "buzzers," "moll buzzers," "patch-pocket workers," "fob-pocket workers" and "lush rollers" or "lush workers."

The pants-pocket operative is the prince of his trade. His is a precarious business, requiring lightness of touch, and fraught with imminent danger of detection. The meager pickings in this age of checkbooks and scant cash have contrived to thin their numbers.

WOMEN JOIN RANKS

Buzzers are male pickpockets who specialize in opening women's handbags. Moll buzzers are female operatives of like character. Both carry on their calling in department stores and other busy shopping centers. They, like the pants-pocket type, are a vanishing species. Patented catches have made women's bags all but inaccessible and the buzzers and moll buzzers who still stick to their trade have to wait for their victim to put her bag down while donning or examining an article of purchase before they can rob her. Then they try to seize her bag and walk off with it.

Less expert than buzzers are the patch-pocket and fob-pocket workers. Tee patch-pocket theif tries to take a woman's change purse from her outside pocket. The fob-pocket thief works on men's outside pockets.

LOWEST IN RANK

Lowest of them all is the lush worker. the only pickpocket who today functions in large numbers. At least 75 per cent of the pickpockets who are arrested each day belong to this classification. Lush-working requires almost no skill at all. The victim—the "lush" —is an easy mark. The term embraces intoxicated persons, sleeping travellers, crippled or slow-witted persons. Two lush robberies in recent months have resulted in murders.

Sometimes lush rollers work alone, sometimes in pairs. Their favourite hunting ground is the subway. but they also function in side streets and in darkened doorways.

Although lush-working was practiced even by dips of an earlier time, it is mainly a modern phenomenon, the product of depression and unemployment.

With the exception of the lush worker, the pickpocket always prefers to work in a crowd. Subways, railroad terminals, steamship piers, hotels and department stores are their major points of operation. But these do not complete the list. Dips work in hospitals during visiting hours. in schools and colleges at graduation time, in theatres at prizefights and other sporting events.

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Where Turtles Are Named After Shirley Temple Or Mae West

Before long, it seems, everybody in town will own a turtle. One "turtle shop" is selling nearly a hundred a day. Little things about the size of a dollar, with their backs painted any colour you like, and their names written right across them.

The favourite name for turtles is Shirley Temple; then comes Popeye, then Orphan Annie, then Mae West. But some people want their own names written on them, or the names of the persons they're giving them to.

One dear old lady who was purchasing a turtle looked at the salesgirl and said, "You're a little flower, aren't you?" The salesgirl said, "Well, I don't think so." The lady had Little Flower written on her turtle.

These novelties appeared first at the World's Fair in Chicago. The man who thought up the idea later tried it out in Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston. He was afraid that New Yorkers were too blase for turtles, and he didn't bring any here until a few months ago. But as soon as he got in town he saw that business here was going to be good, and by the end of two weeks he had opened a second shop thus writes Margaret Russell in "New York Times" magazine.

Turtles are not all bought by small boys. Most of them are bought by ladies. And ladies nearly always want to send them to Panama or Poland. So Shirley Temple or Mae West gets wrapped up in a damp cloth and put in a small box with four holes punched in the bottom, and away she goes. The damp cloth not only keeps her cool but nourishes her, and when she arrives in Panama or Poland she is feeling very well, thank you, and would like some ant eggs.

Millions Of Them!

Millions of the little favours have already been sent through the mail, and all of them have been alive when they reached their destnations. But not all of them reached their destinations. Somebody didn't like the idea—or liked the turtle.

The turtles are guaranteed not to snap. And you can throw them around—they don't mind a bit. If they get fresh water every day and a pinch of ant eggs every second day, they won't wear out for five or six years. They cost 25 to 75 cents, according to size. (The ones that are the size of a dollar are about seven weeks old, and those that are as big as an apple are two years old.)

But there's one that the man won't sell. Its name is Weary Willie, and it isn't weary a bit. It has more pep than all the rest of them. It will dive into the water from a height of three feet, and if the salesgirl says, "Willie, turn your head to the right," it turns its head to the right.

It was born in Florida.

Where Hotel Is A Job

The executive housekeeper of one of the world's biggest hotels doesn't have much time for daydreaming. There are 2,500 rooms to be cleaned every day, 6,000 or 7,000 windows to be washed every week, 12,000,000 pieces of lien to be laundered every year. Cuspidors and mail chutes have to be polished, doors oiled, walls of halls dusted down twice a month and washed three times a year. Even vacant rooms have to be aired and dusted every day. Ink spots on carpets (and there are always ink spots on carpets) have to be removed with lemon-juice, milk and salt.

The executive housekeeper has 450 employes working under her: an assistant housekeeper, a banquet housekeeper, 25 bedroom housekeepers, 250 maids, 20 seamstresses, 60 housemen, 9 window cleaners, and about 100 attendants in linen rooms, supply rooms, furniture departments, and so on.

Some guests are temperamental. They want rocking chairs and hat stands in their rooms, and they can't stand green comforters. Sometimes twenty or thirty changes of furniture are made for one guest, and all of this has to be written down so that the next time that guest returns to the hotel the rocking chair and the hat stand—and a blue comforter—will be there waiting for him.

A day maid's equipment consists of: broom, carpet, sweeper, whiskbroom floor, cloth for cleaning bathroom, cloth for cleaning room floor, two cheese-cloth dusters, towel for wiping glasses, cloths for cleaning and drying bathtubs, and can of cleaning powder. She is responsible for about a dozen rooms. Her hours are from 8 to 4 and she gets two days off a month. A night maid has charge of fifty rooms and her hours are from 4 to 12, with two nights off a month. Day maids change their uniforms once a week, but their aprons and collars every day. Night maids change their uniforms only "when necessary."

Instrument Of Instructions

Here are a few of the housekeeper's printed instructions:

Look behind radiators and behind pictures for dust.

Feel under the paper in bureau drawers and between the frames and springs of beds.

Rub hands over the backs of pictures, tops of doors, closet shelves, close floors, window shades.

Make sure that window shades are drawn half-way down in Winter and three-quarters of the way down in Summer.

Say "Thank you" in a sincere, whole-hearted manner and add to its sincerity by mentioning the name of the person to whom you speak, as: "Thank you, Mr. Smith."

Maids are not permitted to give any information to patrons about rooms being occupied or vacant.

Do not speak above a whisper in the corridors.

Maids may not have any mail sent to them in care of the hotel, and they may not use telephones in their occupied or vacant rooms.

The following articles, the maids are told, may be procured for patrons at the floor clerk's desk: ice bag, hot-water bag, shoe horn, button hook, whisk-broom, straight pins, safety pins, scissors, hair pins, curling iron, needle, thread, thimble, comb, brush, night clothes.

Just For A Mix-Up

Cafeterias are becoming so de luxe that timid people are almost afraid to go into them. Murals, metal mouldings, patterned floors, Venetian blinds, indirect lighting and even dinner music are being provided for people who Serve Themselves. Somewhere on the wall there's usually a trick clock that can't be read, and all around the room there are modernistic hat pegs that go in twos and look like silver horns.

But men find that the best way to keep their hats is to keep them on. And they look awfully funny when they're chewing, because their hats bounce up and down with every bite.

The reason people love to eat in cafeterias is not because the food is cheap. But because they feel so free. They can walk around and get anything they want, and they don't have to have a waiter standing over them watching everything they put in their mouths.

But if they think they're not being watched, they're mistaken. The manager of the cafteria in Central Park says that he doesn't do anything all day but stand around and watch people. If anybody seems to be there for any purpose besides eating, he invites them out. Many cafetias have electric machines that ring a bell every time a check is pulled out. The bell sounds like music, but it isn't just to entertain people. It's to call the cashier's attention to the fact that somebody is pulling out a check. She looks up quickly and see that he takes only one—because if he took two he could eat everything in the place and then hand in a blank check.

They have such lovely things to eat in cafeterias. There are salads on ice that look like corsages; little mounds of sandwich-filler with intricate colour schemes (ham, cheese and tomato, cream cheese topped with blueberries and cherris); fish in aspic with little bright jewels of green peas; pale golden apple juice; watermelon and cantaloupe balls; lemon pies with meringue four inches thick; long, languid asparagus. It's amazing what they can do to asparagus; they can make it taste exactly like string beans.

Nothing is so disenchanting as when a woman, otherwise attractive, discloses neglected teeth. And many a girl has lost the man of her hope and choice through gross neglect of her teeth.

Never neglect your teeth! Never forget that your appearance, your charm, your health, your vitality largely depend upon their condition.

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Sterilisation Would Have Robbed World Of Abraham Lincoln

In two dictator-ruled lands, Germany and Turkey, people are forbidden to marry until they have passed a stiff medical test. And if some people get their way, the same sort of thing will happen here!

Already an effort is being made to persuade engaged couples to submit to medical examination, and not to marry unless each can produce a certificate of health. On the face of it, this sounds sensible enough. Actually, the whole idea is full of dangers.

For one thing, this effort to get people to exchange health certificates of their own free will is simply the thin end of the wedge to make it compulsory later on. Its supporters say that this scheme should be voluntary "at first." They dream of the time when young people in love will be told whether they shall be permitted to marry or not!

Their conviction is that science can replace love as we know it, and give better results. They want to prevent people whom they regard as "unfit" from having children. They would like to sterilise them.

That is Love Dictatorship with a vengeance! Well, how does it work? asks a Doctor in "Answers."

Beginning with Indiana in 1907 thirty-one States in the United States passed laws in favour of sterilisation. One after the other they have dropped the idea. They found that it proved an utter failure in practice!

The secretary of the American Medical Association has said that this method might prevent the birth of a number of defective children, but that it may just as well rob the State of the finest type of citizen.

That he is right has been proved. Research in this country showed that, in a sample group, 103 mentally deficient parents produced 338 children, of whom 110 were deficient.

During the same time, 626 normal parents had 1,032 children, 86 of whom were defective. Had the advocates of sterilisation had their way, the mentally defective parents would have been prevented from having any children at all. With what result?

The State would have gained because 110 defective children wouldn't have been born. But there still would be the defective children born of normal parents.

Also—note this carefully!—of the 228 normal children born of mentally defective or deficient parents, 78 were "well above the the normal" in intelligence, some actually "possessing the qualities of genius."

THEY'D NEVER HAVE BEEN BORN!

Sterilisation of mental defectives would have robbed the country of these really gifted children. But it wouldn't have stopped the birth of a number of defective children to normal parents. In a word, it fails!

Some of the world's greatest leaders have sprung from the most unpromising families. There are scores of famous men and women to-day, leaders in different branches of worthwhile effort, who would never have been born had the eugenists had their way!

Obviously, to give present-day examples might cause offence. But let me mention a striking case from the past of a thoroughly depraved person who yielded the best kind of offspring—a woman named Lucy Hanks.

AN IMMORAL WOMAN

She was constantly before the courts charged with immoral behaviour. In 1790 she was "publicly branded with an unpleasant name" for her appalling conduct. Just the type the eugenists would sterilise, or else bar from marriage.

She gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, Nancy. In spite of her bad upbringing and birth, in spite of terrible surroundings in her early years, Nancy Hanks proved a wonderful woman. She married, and died without even seeing the child she bore.

But Nancy Hanks, "who gave America Lincoln and never knew" stands out as a perfect example of the very eugenic calculations go utterly wrong. She, born of the worst type imaginable, gave to the world on eof its noblest figures. Sterilisation would have robbed the world of Abraham Lincoln!

Everything that makes life worth living is menaced by this intrusion of one-sided science into the most intimate lives of men and women. Love must be free, or it is nothing. Bring science in, and love, as we know it, goes out.

This health certificate campaign is the beginning of the business—a first step in the march towards the worst kind of dictatorship. If it becomes customary, even under a voluntary scheme, for engaged couples to exchange certificates, will not employers tend to inquire of applicants for work whether they have such a certificate or not?

Already many employers want to know a vast amount about those who apply for jobs—about themselves, their parents, and so on.

What do doctors themselves think about it? In 1934, Lord Kilmane brought in a Bill, in the House of Lords, to make medical certificates compulsory for both parties to any marriage. This Bill was withdrawn later. The Ministry of Health reported that there was "no very large evidence of medical support."

And there is not to-day!

Condemned To Be A Soldier For Ever

Army Life And Nagging Wife Make World-Famous Novelist Miserable

"Open in the name of His Imperial Majesty Nicholas, Tsar of all the Russias!"

Defiant yet trembling, a haggard young student unlatched his door at this imperious command and a troop of Cossacks burst into the dimly lit garret.

Their officer gazed haughtily around at the occupants of the room—men mostly, ragged, starved, bearded and with the hanging look of a persecuted race. Each one knew that he was facing death.

"You are Feodor Mikhailovitch Dostolevsky?" the officer demanded.

"Yes," answered the haggard student. "I am Dortolevsky."

"Good. Know that you are arrested—all of you—for plotting against the life of our beloved sovereign." (Writes John Peel in the "Everybody's Weekly.")

USELESS TO PROTEST.

It was useless to protest. Every day, now, men were disappearing to the salt mines of Siberia for no other reason than that an enemy had hinted at their disloyalty. To hold or attend a secret meeting in St. Petersburg was to be shot next day.

Amidst the tramp of soldiers' feet the wretched conspirators shuffled out one by one.

The leader of the plotters—Dostolevsky later to win fame as a novelist, was born in 1821, just over one hundred and fifteen years ago. He was a strange character, addicted to advanced Socialism, and scornful of the nobility from which he was descended.

Instead of joining the army, he preferred to earn his living as a revolutionary journalist agitating against the Tsarist regime, clamouring for freedom, and it was because of these tendencies that he was arrested.

The sentence was death; but at the last moment a horseman dashed up to the scaffold waving a reprieve. Dostolevsky shuddered, for he knew that to live meant to die a thousand times a day in the dreary salt mines of the north.

HE BECAME WEALTHY.

For five years he toiled underground, never once seeing the light of day, and when they did release him, it was only to condemn him to spend the rest of his life as a soldier in the ranks of an isolated garrison! Later, he was freed.

But the years of agony and toil had not been in vain. He wrote books about it all—he became famous and, to a degree, wealthy.

His married life, unfortunately, was miserable. If he came home a second after the promised time, his wife nagged him until the tormented man ran into the streets and stuffed the freezing snow in his ears, that he might not hear her voice.

Youthful suffering...sentence of death...years in a salt mine...a nagging wife—small wonder that his books are steeped in gloom and despair.

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Why We Need Museums In India

They Should Serve As Centres Of Research And Institutions For Adult Education

(By T. V. SUBRAHMANYAM)

It is a pity that very few of us seem to realise the utilitarian aspect of a museum. It is a greater pity that some consider it as a luxury and lament that Museums and Picture-galleries mean so much waste of money. There are others who compare museums to parks and public places for idlers to while away the time. Such conceptions are astounding and seem to be the outcome of not prejudice but ignorance or indifference. Viewed from the right standpoint a museum is as useful as if not more than, a Library of many valuable volumes. Every specimen in a museum has a wonderful tale behind it. These specimens are like books "masters without rods and ferules, hard words or anger." An hour carefully spent within a museum is the most wisely spent for, by so doing, one can get more knowledge than from many a book of philosophy.

Comparatively speaking we Indians are still rather backward in taking interest in such institutions. In America or Europe it is not so. From the fact that most of the museums in America are supported by public contributions it is evident that their people take a genuine interest in them. Historically, even in America and England the museums are still in their developmental stage, while India has only just commenced the work.

There are only three well-established museums in our country and they are the Indian Museum of Calcutta, the Government Museum of Madras and the Prince of Wales Museum of Bombay.

DON'T CARE POLICY.

There is a general notion prevalent in India that a museum is a house for stuffed animals and antique objects to be kept. Human nature is always interested in monstrosities. Anything wonderful or conspicuous at once attracts the attention of mankind. And most of the visitors going to a museum do so with the sole object of seeing something curious and strange and seldom with the desire of increasing their knowledge about the world and its contents. Anyone going to the Prince of Wales Museum can notice that people crowd more before those cases in which the vertebrates are stuffed and kept Boxes in which different Molluscan shells are arranged or bottles containing small marine invertebrates are generally passed on heedlessly. Even the multicoloured butterflies are to their eyes mere butterflies. None cares to stop and look how many kinds of shells there are or how many varieties of these 'day-winged birds.' They look on the Geological section with a repulsive eye because it contains only stone pieces, forgetting that each of these stones has a long and interesting story to narrate about the earth and its origin. Botanical albums are only dry rubbish to them and Anthropological specimens nothing at all. And this "don't care" policy among us is due to the fact that we have no conception about what a museum is.

INSTRUCTIVE VALUE.

A museum is defined as a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiousites or of works of art. But this definition is not comprehensive. The collection consists not of curious things alone but of popular and familiar things as well. The function of a museum is to exhibit all the available and existing specimens in their chronological or evolutionary order so that the visitors can have a conception about them and have chances of studying them. When one sees a rare animal, of course, a surprise springs upon him. But if he cares to understand something of its Zoological position, something of its life-history and nature, his surprise will be doubled.

The real importance of a museum lies in its instructive value. A Natural History Museum, it must be remembered, is the work for many years of many field naturalists. By seeing the various animal collections exhibited in it and studying the special features of every animal or plant the visitors get at least some idea about the vast biological study: the multiplicity and variety of animals, their diversity in shape, size and colour and also their economic uses in relation to mankind. The same is the case with other museums also.

There is no better way of giving the layman some knowledge about the history of the past, about Nature or Science but through a well-equipped museum with one or two demonstrators.

WHAT A MUSEUM SHOULD BE LIKE.

The most desirable spot for a museum will be, of course, in the centre of a city. It will be better if the museum is situated adjacent to a University or a Library so as to enable the students to make the best use of the specimens. A spacious garden rich in flower shrubs and trees must surround the building in order to present a pleasing atmosphere to the visitors. If possible, a Zoological Garden can be combined with the museum. With preserved animals and plants within and living ones around, this offers the public, chances for better appreciation of the specimens.

The Museum building must, in the first place, have an inviting appearance. As it is to remain as a monument of the works of thousands of eminent sculptors, artists and scientists it must be strongly constructed to stand the test of time. The rooms (Galleries) are necessarily to be capacious and well lighted so that the exhibits may be clearly seen.

Whether the exhibits should be arranged close to one another or wide apart, depends upon their number and the respective area of the room. It will be always advisable to make the best use of space. But on no account the gallery should be overcrowded. In-regard to the question, as to which order should be followed in arranging the specimens, there are diverse opinions. Some think that they should be arranged as in a book, according to the Evolutionary or Chronological series. There are others who propose that the order should depend upon the tastes of the visitors: the more attractive to be exhibited first and the less, next. But all agree with each other to have separate sections for separate studies: the Biological, Ethnological, etc.

LABELLING.

The specimns exhibited are all to be labelled. Labelling is a good piece of work for the Naturalist where he can display his intelligence. A description of the most important characteristics and economic utilities of the specimen should be given on the label in as brief and simple a manner as possible to enable the visitor to understand everything important about the plant or animal described.

It is not possible for all specimens of plants or animals or other works of art to be exhibited in a newly started museum. Even a museum of long standing may lack in many rare specimens. In such cases a "Rotating System" is to be adopted, as the talkies do to-day. Specimens are to be ordered from other museums which possess them, exhibited for some days and then returned.

A RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

A Natural History Museum should serve as a research institute over and above its exhibitory function. It should have a Library and a Laboratory of its own. It should supply without obligation, any information required by an outsider on any natural historical question. It is to be impressed upon the minds of the public that a museum is not merely an exhibit gallery or a storehouse of antiquities: but something more with greater scope and a loftier idea behind it. It should trace the past, represent the present and point out the future. It should stimulate the amateur scientists, artists and craftsmen: it must assist the creation of contemporary art. When the Indian Universities of to-day manufacture in thousands per year Art and Science graduates I think it will be a great gift on the part of the Government to allow the really interested bona-fide students to work in the museums honorarily at least during their leisure hours.

FOR ADULT EDUCATION.

To sum up the Indian museums of to-day are far behind the libraries in their relations with the public. Much work is to be done in this line and the future of the museums depends more upon the public than the Government. I cannot better close this note but by quoting Russel Newcomb, "And if, as we are told, the day of massing enormous private fortunes is past, and with it the day of great public benefactions from the rich, then museums, like other agencies seeking public support, will increasingly be forced to broaden the scope of their work and to adopt their methods to the changing interests of a wide public. The functions of museums as store houses and treasuries of arts of another day will become increasingly subordinate as museums learn to accept their responsibilities as—for want of better term—**institutions of adult education.**"

De Bono Throws Light On Secret Chapter In The Rape Of Abyssinia

Chest arched, chin jutting, flanked by five Nazi German officers on the high balcony of the Piazza Venezia, Benito Mussolini, Italy's Premier, Minister of War, Minister of the Interior, Minister of the Navy, of the Air, of Corporations and of Colonies, last week relived at fifty-three the March on Rome that made him 'Duce' at thirty-nine.

Nostrils flaring, all but spouting spaks and smoke, he spoke to 44,000,000 Italians and by radio to the world, that Italy would "defend with the last drop of her blood, Victory (Ethiopia) and Empire (Ethiopia)."

Conspicuously absent from the balcony was his oldest collaborator—short, ibex-bearded Emilio Giuseppe Gaspare Giovanni De Bono, first professoinal soldier to join Mussolini's cause, early Chief of the Black Shirts, organizer of the March on Rome, colonial warrior by career, now hawk-eyed life Senator, Field Marshal, booming-voiced retailer of ribald stories, the only man in Italy who, at seventy, can climb a tree and sleep in it without falling out.

Revelations

The Marshal had just sired a book, and not all the shouts that welled up from the Capo del Governo for the Leader could quite drown out the growing uproar caused by "The Preparation and the First Operations," a detailed, candid and amazingly naive account of the beginnings of the Ethiopian conflict.

Among other casual admissions, one in particular took Italy's collective breath away:

Had Britain really made good Anthony Eden's threats last year, 'Il Duce' would have abandoned hopes of empire and victory, contenting himself with holding the forty-six-year-old colony of Eritrea.

Summarized blandly is a "very secret note" written by Mussolini to De Bono (then in Eritrea), late in June last year, after Britain's furious young statesman had shaken the British Navy under 'Il Duce's' nose.

"He told me that if we got into trouble with the English, we would naturally be obliged to renounce our offensive action and content ourselves with keeping to a defence which would have insured the integrity of the colony" writes the Marshal.

But Eden was left out on the limb by London. Ships, planes, guns and men poured into the Mediterranean basin; 'Il Duce,' sensing that Britain was only "making faces," went ahead.

Quite as startling as the garrulous old soldier's confidences that the conquest could have been prevented is another admission—that the Ethiopian expedition did not originate in the now forgotten Ualual boundary clash in December, 1934, but that it was secretly planned and partly prepared long before, in 1933.

Military Parleys

De Bono, then a General and High Commissioner to East African Colonies, was called from Asmara to Rome, received by Mussolini, asked for an opinion on the practically of taking Ethiopia.

"His Excellency was not dismayed by the enormity of the thing," the little Marshal writes casually, apparently unconscious of the shock certain to be felt throughout the world when his masterpiece became widely known.

"But he did not decide then and there for the offensive....He.... had to take into account above all the international situation, and the fact that our armed forces had not yet reached the state of efficiency....preordained....had a clear idea that the affair must be resolved not later than 1936: and told me so."

Later, early in 1934, the Italian Military 'Attache,' in Addis Ababa and the commander of troops then in Eritrea were called to Rome and taken into the confidence of 'Il Duce' and De Bono, as were also the Chief of the General Staff and several important staff officers. Mussolini, still uncertain, was determined to maintain secrecy.

Preparation

"In order to avoid too much on paper," writes the Marshal, "Il Duce' ordered that all the decisions taken with regard to the undertaking should be verbalized.

Most of 1934 was devoted to getting ready. New roads far beyond the needs of the European population of 4,565, all Italy, in forty-six years, had been able to persuade to live there, were built across the Eritrean plain. "Political officers" well-heeled, scurried about undermining the loyalty to Haile Selassie of tribes near the Eritrean border; and so successfully, crows De Bono, that 200,000 natives who normally would have fought for the 'Negus Negusti' either remained at home, or, taking up arms, did nothing effective with them.

In January, while Ethiopia was objecting to an indemnity demanded by Italy for the death of two soldiers at Guerlogobi, De Bono received another letter from 'Il Duce'.

"In case the "Negus" does not intend to attack us, it will be ourselves who will take the initiative"

In May, Great Britain took a truculent tone.

De Bono began to anticipate the closing of the Suez Canal, speaks of "the probable superiority of the British Fleet over our Naval Division," tells of the "very secret note."

But in Eden's timorous offer of a strip of British territory to buy him off, Mussolini detected that note of hesitancy in London for which he had been waiting.

The Canal was not closed, and to-day Ethiopia is his.

According to a wish of Marshal Pilsudski uttered on his deathbed, the old fellow-fighter of the dead hero, the C.-in-C. of the Army, Rydz-Smigly, seen here, was appointed as his successor on 10th of November

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HYPNOTISM WILL WORK MIRACLES

Science Can Be Used For Alleviation Of Human Suffering

By J. F. STEARNE

What is hypnotism? Articles have recently appeared in the press in which people have claimed to cure various ailments with the aid of this power.

Speaking from practical experience, their claims are correct This power to influence others is possessed by us all. It is latent in us and only needs to be developed to enable us to cure the majority of ailments which the flesh (and the mind) are heirs to.

Unconscious Suggestion

The ancient Egyptians practised it and even in the days of Moses diseases were cured by the "Laying on of Hands." Many people ridicule the idea of Hypnotism or Suggestion simply because they don't understand it and yet, when an offer of a demonstration is made, they refuse. They don't realise that they and all of us are using Suggestion in the course of our daily lives.

Even a mother singing a lullaby to her child is using Suggestion unconsciously. A man tells his doctor that he is not feeling well. The doctor gives him a bottle of medicine and, looking the patient in the eyes, says to him "Take this—it will make you better." The doctor has used Suggestion, the patient takes the medicine. This, together with the belief that the medicine will cure him and the convincing personality of the doctor, has its effect and the patient is cured.

Of course, it does not follow that 'everybody' can be influenced and they certainly cannot be influenced against their will. Quite a lot of people imagine that hypnotism is dangerous, but such is not the case unless, of course, it is mis-used by an unscrupulous operator who only has his own ends in view.

One may ask "How does this power work?" Well, first of all the patient (or subject) is given suggestions which cause him to fall into a hypnotic sleep, during which his subconscious mind becomes receptive to further suggestions given by the operator. For example, the suggestion may be given that when the subject awakes his readache will be gone. This suggestion has the effect of soothing the affected part and when the subject is awakened the pain has disappeared.

It is not always necessary to induce hypnosis for the purpose of curing minor ailments, as very often passes made over the affected part together with suitable suggestions will suffice.

Hypnotic Sleep Not Necessary

I well remember one case in which it was practically impossible to put a man to sleep owing to the fact that at the time we were marching along the Grand Trunk Road in India from Peshawar to Cherat. We had tramped about eighteen miles (having about two miles more to do before camping for the night) when a man next to me said he was afraid he would have to drop out as his feet were very sore and he was limping badly. Knowing him to be a susceptible subject, I told him to fix his eyes upon a tree about a hundred yards ahead and when he reached it his feet would feel quite all right. We marched on and as we neared the tree he straightened up perceptibly and at last he told me that his feet were quite all right. When we reached camp he showed them to me—his toes and soles were raw, but there was no pain!

This is only one of many instances in which relief can be given without inducing the hypnotic sleep. Some subjects, while undergoing treatment, resist the inclination to go to sleep and in such cases nothing can be done. Co-operation between the subject and the operator is essential if good results are to be obtained.

Hypnotism, apart from the medical point of view, can be used successfully in cases where children have acquired bad habits. The phenomena of clairvoyance or seeing at a distance is also possible with a good many subjects when the state of somnambulism is induced.

A patient in a hospital during the war, a man, told me that he had not heard from his sister for three years and had lost her address. With his consent, I put him into a deep sleep and gave him suitable suggestions which enabled him to tell me where she was and what she was doing at that time. After he awoke, he wrote to her and was surprised to receive a reply, also a message to say that she was sitting by a window doing some needlework. This statement tallied with what he had told me while under hypnosis.

The same man also described the house where another man was born, although he had never seen the place. The man, whose birthplace was described, was present and verified the subject's description. I could relate other experiences I have had, some of which were very amusing, but space will not permit.

Definition Of Hypnotism

As I have already mentioned, the hypnotic sleep is not only harmless if induced for the right purpose, but is as beneficial as ordinary sleep. Hypnotism can therefore be defined as the induction of a peculiar condition which increases the susceptibility to suggestion. It is a therapeutic resource of unquestionable value, which is ready to the hand of every medical practitioner who is willing and able to enquire into its nature and the manner of its use.

Before concluding, I should like to relate just one more experiment I carried out a few evenings ago with a subject and which necessitated the use of post-hypnotic suggestion. He had just started a new job and had been late for the first two mornings—not a very good start. He came to me and asked if I could do anything to help him shake off this "Can't get up in the morning" complaint.

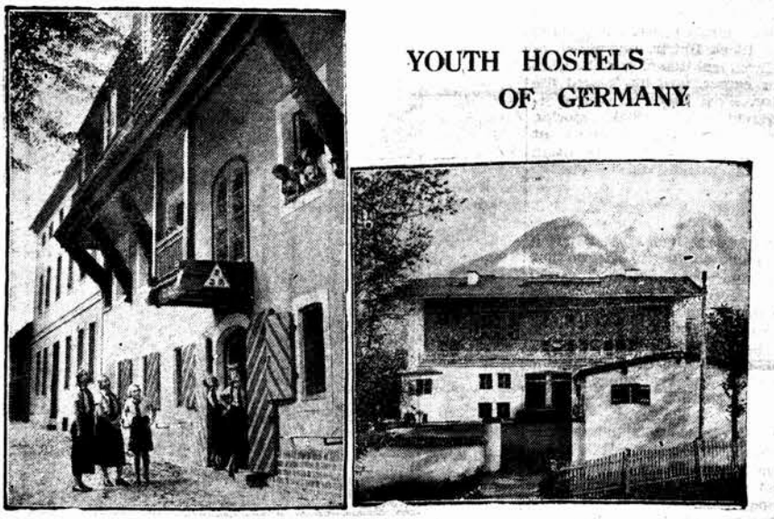
Just An Ordinary Person

I told him I would try. Asking him to sit down and make himself comfortable I put him to sleep and gave him post-hypnotic suggestions to the effect that he would awake at five-thirty every morning and would be in plenty of time for his work. I then awoke him. The whole operation had taken less than three minutes.

The next evening he came to me and said "I awoke at half past five this morning and arrived at my work in good time." He will no doubt continue to do so.

This experiment will probably cause readers to smile, but I can assure them that what I have related is quite true. I should like to say that I do not call myself a hypnotist, neither do I possess a fierce looking visage or black, penetrating eyes that one reads about in novels. I am just an ordinary sort of person who has like to see it used far more than it is for the alleviation of human suffering.—"Prediction".

studied this science and would



YOUTH HOSTELS OF GERMANY

The youth of Germany are encouraged to spend a lot of time in fresh air, country-towns, etc., and innumerable youth hostels, scattered all over the country, give them shelter whenever they need it. At right is the youth hostel near Hitler's mountain retreat, Berchtesgaden.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS

INHIBITIONS, SYMPTOMS AND ANXIETY. By Sigmund Freud, M.D., LL.D. Authorised trans.a-tion by Alix Strachey. Hogarth Pres and the Institute of Psycho-Analysis, London. Pp. 179. Sh. 6 net.

This is No. 28 of the International Psycho-analytical Library edited by Ernest Jones, M.D. The original German book was published ten years back and this translation is only published this year. To the ordinary reader, unacquainted with the progress of psycho-analysis, a science practically invented by the author, this book with its special terminology will be unintelligible, as many of the words will not be found in an ordinary-sized dictionary. It is, however, of absorbing interest to the reader who knows a little about psycho-analysis. The Oedipus complex, one of the mainstays of Freud's theory, will frighten the ordinary reader out of his wits. Freud maintains that a male child is always in love with the mother and so a rival of his father, whom he secretly wishes to put out of his way. This is what he calls the Oedipus complex, though in the story o Oedipus, from which the name is taken, he kills his father and marries his mother without knowing who they were. Girls also have the corresponding complex due to rivalry with the mother about the father. Of course there is at the same time love for th parents, and this gives rise to an internal conflict and may lead to nervous trouble. Normally these complexes are suppressed, or 'repressed' as the author calls it, and remain hidden in the unconscious and no one would admit that they ever existed. Still nervous troubles, inhibitions and anxiety are often due to them, according to the author.

In this book, Freud makes further attempts to trace the causes of anxiety and the process of formation of nervous symptoms. He takes the help of cases treated by him by his method, which is now known as psycho-analysis, and which consists in bringing into the consciousness of the patient all the desires hidden in his unconscious, which helps him in getting rid of the trouble caused by them. The patient is, of course, is not at all willing to acknowledge them and offers an unconscious resistance to this kind of treatment. Freud is not afraid in this book to modify some of his former conclusions and formulate others which he finds more in accordance with observed facts, a truly scientific attitude which does great credit to him. His theories are by no means universally accepted and even some of his own pupils have formulated theories differing from his own. Still there is no doubt that he has made great discoveries in the realm of sex, though it is contended by his opponents that he gives too much importance to sex. Even his opponents, however, have to admit the importance of his discoveries.

R. D. KARVE.

JOE QUINNEY'S JODIE, by Horace Annesley Vachell: Ward Lock and Co.

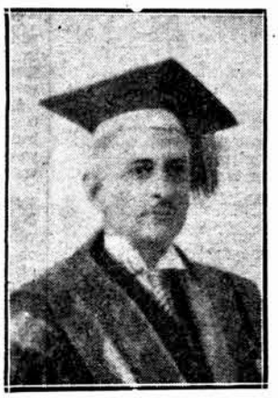
Adventures in curio-hunting by the grand-daughter of Joe Quinney as second-in-command of her grand-father's well-known firm of dealers under the guidance of the master-connoisseur form the subject matter of the novel which has a happy termination in Jolie's getting in the course of her business the right man for her life's partner. While the individual adventures keep up an unflagging interest the workings of the selective mind of Jodie rivet the attention of the reader to the study of the living woman behind her business garb till the right choice is made.

Industrial Finance In India

"BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN INDIA" By Nabagopal Das I.C.S. Modern Publishing Syndicate, Calcutta: Price Rs. 5/-

This book is a study of the development of banking and of the money market in India during the last century and a half, particularly directed to an enquiry into the condition and requirements of industrial finance. The author has described the several stages through which the growth of joint stock banking has passed in this country, right up to the time of the recent banking enquiry committees and the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India. One feels that too much space has been devoted to an account of the earlier attempts at the creation of banks and the vicissitudes of those enterprises, with the result that the treatment of the later phases of development has become rather sketchy. The author must, however, be complimented on the thoroughness and painstaking care with which he has gone to the original sources of information and his description of the Agency Houses and banking institutions of the early part of the last century will be read with interest by the curious reader. His views, as may be expected on controversial questions relating to finance and banking are moderately expressed. The position of industries in respect of short-term and long-term capital, the saving and investing habits of the people, the part which commercial banks may and may not play in the finance of industries, the various factors which hamper the growth of indigenous enterprise, the attitude of the State towards the development of industries, the contribution which 'entrepreneurs' can make to the establishment and expansion of new industries, are important questions which have been briefly dealt in the latter portion of the book. The methods of industrial finance in India are usefully compared with the system obtaining in other countries, e.g. Germany.

There is, of course, little that is either new or striking in this book and the author's assurances that his writing is "free from all racial or political bias" appears to be overemphasised. It is difficult to understand on what foundation he has based his complaint, so characteristic of the official world



Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.

that "sound and rational economic thinking was being blurred by ulterior political considerations—a curse that has been steadily permeating into almost all discussions of economic problems in this country." Granted that industrial and banking problems must be discussed scientifically and without prejudice, will Mr. Das point to a single country in the world to-day, in which national politics do not dominate the decisions on economic questions? As a matter of fact, political consideration have entered definitely into the shaping of economic policy in India but only in the wrong way.

The book has some useful appendices and a good bibliography.

V. G. K.

Journal Of The Indian Institute Of Bankers

The Indian Institute of Bankers is rendering considerable service in connection with its educational branch of the work. It has its own examinations for testing the qualifications of those who wish to qualify as bank officials with an elaborate syllabus covering a large number of subjects and papers. In addition to this the Institute is publishing a monthly journal in which articles are published which are contributed by educationists and other experts on various subjects which they have specialised in one form or other. Thus this journal is naturally read with great interest not only by the student population specialising Banking Diploma course but also by bank officials and Bank Managers in order to keep in touch with the scientific principles and various living questions pertaining to Banking practice and theory. It is an excellent little journal which deserves patronage and support from business community generally and the banking community in particular.

"S. R. D."

Merchant On Income Tax

INCOME-TAX. By F. R. Merchant, Esq., F.S.A.A., of the Government of India, Income-tax Department and edited by Mr. M. R. Mistry.

This is the fourth and the revised edition of Mr. Merchant's little book on income-tax which will be useful to laymen and Income-tax Experts in connection with their preparation of accounts or statements for the purpose of assessment. The book has been particularly written for the use of businessmen, manufacturers, tradesmen and professional men and both the author and the editor being accountants, they have naturally paid particular attention to the Accountancy side of the question.

The author has dealt with in separate chapters the various questions as to the principles of assessment, assessment of income,, such as salaries, wages, income on investment, income from property, business and professional earnings. The super-tax also receives special treatment in its own chapter. The whole of the text of the Income-Tax Act of 1922 is annexed for the facility of reference. The edition has been brought quite up to date and thus will be a very useful and handy little volume for those for whom it has been published.

"S. R. D."

THE DANUBIAN PROBLEM

CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE WESTERN WORLD. By Dr. Gerhard Schacher (Allen and Unwin: London. 10sh.)

The Danubian issue or the problem of the Danubian region is one of the most significant ones confronting Europe and calling for a settlement. In recent period, owing to different factors, it has gained in importance and with it brought to it, an added attention. Considerable vagueness has come to be associated, especially in distant centres, with this problem, owing to non-grasp of various basic factors behind it and a lack of sufficient understanding or realistic estimate of several fundamental and deeply-rooted post-war developments. These factors and developments are examined and discussed with much clarity by Dr. Gerhard Schacher, a close student of Central European affairs known also as the correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" for South-Eastern Europe in his new volume: Central Europe and the Western World. Dr. Schacher deals with the economic changes and developments bound with the alterations that followed the last European War, examines various much discussed moves as, Pasteration (Honshuru), "Anschluss" (Austro-German Union), Revisionism (Hungarian) in which he sees and shows destructive forces and treats with rational arrangements like the Little Entente Balkan Union, and Rome Protocol.

The Danubian issue, he discloses and undelines as being fundamentally in the nature of an economic one. A stable settlement, he emphasizes, is to be sought in the direction of a move combining economic alterations as to help useful trade adjustments and extend trade relations between the States primarily concerned with the political changes of a progressive nature representing advance of the idea of national self-determination. Dr. Schacher sees constructive moves in the development of the idea of closer economic co-operation in the Little Entente and Rome Protocol. He considers that a good advance will be made in drawing closer of the two groups and in this way the move might be carried to secure advantageously German co-operation. His book gives many essential and relevant facts and figures concerning economic matters and trade relations and finally treats the wider importance of the Central European issue. Dr. Schacher's volume is one of considerable value to all students of present-day politics, history and economics.

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MAYA

(By A. K. B.)

Lost, deeply contemplating,
I rose above the World of Things.
I stalked into the land eternal
Of the Cold Steel-blue Night
Shadowless of sorrows or of the morrow's
Thought or fear or of fright,
Where all is blest with tranquillity.

No stir in the air, I floated my weightless form,
For beyond lay the Hills of Eternal Joy.
A low moan broke upon my ear,
Like a demon whisper from the sea
Round about and in and out
I looked and saw behind me
A woman's form so near.

Beautiful she stood in the land so shadowless
With head bent low and black tresses for her dress,
Her breasts were full, vanishing in a flush of pink
That filled one's heart with warmth,
Like a "hearthen" glow on a December snow
That draws the weary traveller with last quick steps,
To love and comfort within.

I touched her arm and she raised her face
Like a gazel upon a reck so full of grace.
The coupled lakes of Vihara for her eyes,
Fringed with tall palms,
In their halo was cast my shadow;
Now filling up to the brim with calm
And hot silent tears.
Moist were her lips with the juice of life,
Parted in a smile like a rose bud to a bee.
Her lips were streaks of red, the upper over
The lower, like after the sun
Had kissed the ocean and with a gentle motion
Rode into the sky; the red flush of passion
For a while lingering on.

My flesh did shiver and with a start
I felt the weight of both limb and heart.
"Who art thou?" "Maya," she did confess
And cast around me her arms white as snow,
And I shuddering at the reality of things
So carnal; saw long shadows
In the land so shadowless.

Vanished was the Cold Steel-blue Night
And instead I saw the World in the morning light.
The Sun did warm by form and warmer still
Was Maya and round my neck was cast
A noose of charms of her soft white arms;
She breathed deep and fast
And spoke in silver tones.

So Maya with me! the seed of strife
For petty gains and pleasures of life.
She talked of memories old and fresh
And every memory did quicken my heart,
My weight grew more and on that score
I sank deeper into the earth;
Endeared to Maya and bound in her mesh.

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£10,000 Worth Jewellery Stolen

Nepalese Princess Robbed In London

Jewellery worth nearly £10,000, belonging to the Prince of Nepal was stolen on the night of November 2 by a cat burglar, who climbed a stack pipe at the rear of the Prince's home in Kedington Road, Hampstead, N. W.

He ransacked the upper rooms while the beautiful Princess was in the house. Among the stolen jewellery was a pearl necklace valued at £8,000

An official of the Nepalese Legation said: "Apparently only the bedrooms were touched. When we were informed of the burglary we notified the C.I.D."

Prince Bishnu (Major-General Bishnu Shumshere of Nepal), who is twenty-eight, is at present on his way to India. He is a son of the late Maharaja, who died in 1929, and is a cousin of the Nepalese Minister in London. He is an honorary colonel in the British Army.

The Prince left London on November, 10.

While in London he underwent an operation for appendicitis last April.

Nepal, the home of the famous Gurkhas, is an independent State under British protection. Its Maharajah is one of the wealthiest and most absolute rulers in the world.

Prince Bishnu's father, Sir Chandra Shumshere, was Maharajah for twenty-eight years.

"FLANNELFOOT" THEORY.

The police theory is that the haul was made by Flannelfoot, elusive cat burglar.

They believe that he was in the house for an hour.

Flannelfoot choose his moment with care. Travelling with the Prince is his large retinue of personal servants and his private bodyguard which normally guards his house and possessions.

Last night there were fewer servants than usual in the house in which the Princess is living while her husband is away.

One of the rooms ransacked was the Princess's bedroom.

PRINCESS BISHNU

TWO-YEAR BOY FOR SALE!

Unless Mother Returns Home By Christmas

SOUTHEND, (By Mail)

I asked Albert Sear, of Eastern-esplanade, Southend, the plain question.

Why do you propose to part with your two-year-old son, Boysie, for £150 (if you can find a "buyer").

This is the answer given while the brown-eyed boy listened:

"My wife left me about a fortnight ago. We sold up our home in Feltham, Middlesex, to come here.

"I brought the boy down on her promise to join us.

UNLESS SHE IS BACK BY CHRISTMAS.

"She failed to do so and unless she is here by Christmas I shall sell the boy.

"I am quite serious about this.

"The boy is fretting for mother love and I cannot look after him.

"I owe it to him to find him a home where he can be properly fed and clothed.

"I have been unemployed for weeks and my little savings are dwindling.

PAYMENT IS FOR COMPENSATION.

"It is going to be a wrench. I think whoever gets him should compensate me in some way.

"I have been married three years—happily married. Now I am in despair."

WON PRIZES AT BABY SHOWS.

Albert junior ("Boysie") has won three first prizes in baby shows—two in London and ont ae a British Legion fete at Rochford.

"My mother has been looking after him in the absence of my wife," Mr. Sear went on, "but I cannot expect her to carry on indefinitely. She has her own worries.

LAST WORDS TO THE WIFE.

"I should like my wife wherever she is to know through 'The Star' that by leaving us she has, in my opinion, lost all claims to 'Boysie,' but that if she returns I am prepared to make it up.

"Otherwise my decision is irrevocable and 'Boysie' goes."

MAY BE WAITRESS IN LONDON.

Mr. Sear has reported to the police that his wife is missing. He thinks she may be working in London, as a waitress, using the name of Grimley.

Mr. Sear is a lorry-driver.

£150 BABY

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Bombay University Proceeds Undisturbed—From Precedent To Precedent—Of Indifference And Neglect —City's Intellectual Necessities—Dr. Goetz Questions—"Authority Of Ideals And Opinions" Of Historical Research—Mughal Art, Life And Culture—Noor Jehan's Dominant Womanhood—Aurangzeb The Idealist—Expedient Administration Wrecked—By Uncontrolled Egoism—Some Of The Slogans—Opportunity Missed By Politicians—Mughal Art And "Last Period Of Indian Independence."

The Bombay University, outside the periodic examinations and election excitement about the niceities of administration and empty debates, proceeds calmly and undisturbed settling down from precedent to precendent to its gay career of indifference to the growing demands and necessities of the city's intellectual life. Its surplus budget helps it, no doubt, to set apart for the tourist season choice amenities, the generous hospitality offered more often for the delectation convenience to the tourist 'expert' or 'authority' on Indian affairs than for the information or enlightenment of the citizen or for the much-needed initiatives for the scholar or exponent native to the city for the country.

Defeated Purpose

The fact that scholars like Dr. Hermann Goetz occasionally take the university hospitality seriously and do not forget their intellectual responsibilities is no more than a fortunate accident. But it was no accident to observe that Dr. Goetz's three lectures on Mughal life, art and culture which challenged the attention of historians, sociologists, exponents of Indian thought, art and culture were defeated in their main purpose for the simple reason that these great persons placed themselves comfortably distant and unnoticeable to the challenge.

University Luminaries

Perhaps, the directing wisdom of schools and colleges affiliated to the Bombay University does not owe intellectual allegiance to the University outside the routine evils necessarily unavoidable for the standardised examinations. But one would have expected the guiding luminaries in the University itself, the regiment of "advanced" professors, curators of museums and libraries, go-ahead members of the Senate and the Syndicate to have taken the responsible trouble to 'grace' what was, obviously, an intellectual function and, equally obviously, their duty to attend.

The Formal Ceremony

The formal ceremony of the opening performed by the Vice-Chancellor of the series of lectures by Dr. Goetz over, the attendance thinned out on the third day to the few gentlemen of the press, the surprised president and the insignificant, almost imperceptible, number of misguided enthusiasts.

No Accident

It was, as I said, no accident. This phenomenon has been more than typical of the intellectual outlook and attitude, if there is any, of the policy, if there is any, which governs the Bombay University and which destroys the very spirit and intellectual environment so entirely essential for scholarly research, intellectual, art, educational or cultural advancement.

Improvised Presidents

Incidentally, I have failed to grasp the reason why the University has cultivated the absurd practice of improvising the wrong presidents for these apparently important occasions. May be, I regard these far too seriously. I miss, of course, their publicity and entertainment value—the social prestige of having accomplished something importantly respectable. Dr. Goetz during the course of his lectures attempted to revise "the severe verdict on the last period of Indian independence," based on 'a mass of undeniable, gloomy documentation'. The Leyden scholar, historian, exponent of art and culture come 'to question the authority' of 'the ideals and opinions of historical research' formulated by what he appropriately termed as "Victorian historians'

Marlene Dietrich in a rare attitude of plastic charm, featuring all colour "Garden of Allah".

The Most Dangerous

That was the most dangerous thing for Dr. Goetz to attempt in India. I was, therefore, happily surprised to find that Dr. Goetz did not find the incongruity superimposed on his research by routinised conceptions of history, life, art and culture. For Dr. Goetz, as for workers and scholarship in all ive centres of intellectual and art research and advancement, the critical freedom would be not only a normal phenomenon but an indispensable condition and preliminary to all vital efforts of progressive scholarship.

Intellectual Snobbery

Unfortunately, intellectual snobbery and the politely soft and sterile morbidity of parasite scholarship have robbed scholarship of its life-breath—critical freedom, the competence to view national life as a whole and the vision to adjust its particulars to the general principles of its social objectives. "What is the aspect", questioned Dr. Goetz, "of a decaying civilization? He asked that queston before he examined the historic implications of Mughal life, art and culture. Such a preliminary marking out and introduction would have been irrelevant for the university routinised scholarship.

Lost Contacts And Consciousness

Dr. Goetz maintained that in most cases the standard of cultural life in a decaying civilization was not seen lowered. But its "material exigencies impoverish a rapidly swelling part of the population. Its human exigencies become such a heavy burden that the individual can remain up to the standard only in a few fields of culture. Thus the majority loses the contact or even the consciousness of the totality of contemporary cultural life and a collapse becomes inevitable.

Creative Will Repressed

The causes of such crises seem a moral problem, the repression of the creative will and of the sense of responsibility so that the energies of man become directed on the enjoyment of life and the struggle of everyone against everybody is introduced in public life.' The essential problem is, observed Dr. Goetz, the position of the "fairy work" of the 18th century India in the contemporary 'life full of distress'.

Unrealities Of Decadent Art

The palaces are 'unreal, as the buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries are of this world. Or the sweet, romantic, erotic paintings' What a contrast to the previous creations of Mughal art so famous for their realism! Or take poetry! It is the age of sweet love poem, enriched by all the old refined forms of Hindu lyrics, and of its counter parts the peppered satire and the lascivious Rekhti poem. . . . The aim of all these refinements is not embodied in real life, it is consciously artificial 'l'art pour l'art'. . . . . at the bottom of all these varying forms of evasion from the sad realities of this life into another world of ideals and illusions—the ultimate pessimism the necessary result of the insecurity of life caused by the universal egoistic struggle for power, wealth and pleasures".

Dominant Womanhood

His illustration of the dominant womanhood typified by Noor Jehan and of the fatal egoism which animated Aurangzeb's idealism and fought to re-build national administration on considerations of individual expediencies were some of the most daring and helpful hints Dr. Goetz formulated. But nothing was striking as the cold, logical, dispassionate, scientific manner in which he pointedly referred to the "deadlock of political life."

"Deadlock of Political Life."

Dr. Goetz was a scholar, exponent of art and culture. He examined the art and cultural incidents in their historical perspective, as a historical process. And, the scientific detachment brought him to enunciate the conclusion graphically to the mind and hearts of his listeners. Dr. Goetz was not placating a political constituency. He was not catering to a socially "popular" but merely academic fashion. He was speaking of a national phenomenon, the working of historic laws and logic—a comparative study with similar historic laws and logic, outside India. The dispassionate study, unsentimental, unconventional approach to problems of art and culture inevitably led him to X-ray and dissect to the roots, the canker that has been eating away the nation's vitality and hope, its present and its future. Dr. Goetz when he was speaking of the fatal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, which brought about the "political deadlock" of the "last period of Indian independence" was in all likelihood, unconscious of the pointed "timeliness" of his observations.

Hindu-Muslim Unity.

When he concluded his last lecture with the feeling reference to the historic truth of "the last period of Indian independence," he was insisting on Hindu-Muslim unity in terms more earnest and effective than the cheapened and not always sincere vocabulary of the professional politician and vote-catcher and hunter. I wish some, at least, of the dinning out, garland-gathering, perpetually photographed fraternity had "graced" Dr. Goetz's lectures. They missed a great opportunity. They would have picked up some really sensible slogans and interesting "copy" for the journalist—enough to last, at least, three or four election seasons.

Missed the Slogans.

They were caught napping. They missed the usual marks on Dr. Goetz. Dr. Goetz was not properly introduced to them. He was speaking only of vital thought, life, culture. He was speaking of Hindu-Muslim unity as a cold logical iron, indispensable, historical and cultural necessity—an unavoidable national condition of progress. But it was not spectacular. It was drab, strangely incredible and agitating as truth. Who could expect a mere scholar, an exponent of art and culture, unheralded by social receptions to point the way to national life, freedom and truth. The "political deadlock" of the "last period of Indian independence" is, for this benighted land of stargazing rishis and inexhaustible debaters, not over yet!

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (contd.)

"THE OTHER WORLD"

A belief in the existence of a world beyond death is nothing new to the congerie of cults and faiths which is India, nor are the methods of getting in touch with that world, such as clairvoyance, crystal-gazing, and so on, which are cultivated in the West, unknown to the students of the occult arts in this country, though not in the very forms which are popular to-day in the West. Unlike in India, however, the study of Spiritualism in the West is being pursued by an ever-increasing circle of interested students with a zest which is still lacking in this country, the efforts of a few enthusiasts here and there like Mr. V. D. Rishi notwithstanding. Mr. Rishi and his fellow-Spiritualists are apparently undaunted by this apathy and are steadily, if slowly, widening their field of labours, winning over more and more recruits every year. This steady expansion of the circle of students of Spiritualism in this country is well reflected in the Special Number of "Paralok" or "Other World," the Hindi monthly journal devoted to this cult and published at Meerut under the joint editorship of Messrs. Kedarnath Sharma and G. V. Sathe. A number of writers, among whom are Mr. V. D. Rishi, Pts. Devsharma, Ramesh Chandra Varma, Pyarelal Shastri, Gangasharan Sheel and Vishweshwar Gupta and Shrimati Gayatri Devi, deal with the various aspects of spiritualism, narrating their own personal experiences, which make interesting reading.

There is an English section also, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the well-known Upper India Journalist, declaring his firm faith in Spiritualism, followed by Swami Shivanand who writes on "Vedanta in Daily Life." A posthumous contribution by the late Dr. S. A. Bhise on "The Spirit World," also figures in the journal, and makes particularly interesting reading, being from the pen of a reputed practical scientist.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

With the December number this journal of international culture and thought completes seven years of its useful existence. It has been possible to achieve this record only through the generous support extended to it by its many friends, known and unknown. "At great sacrifice," says the journal editorially, "its promoters have been able, month by month, to maintain the high standard of its contents and have laboured faithfully to be true to the ideals for which the journal was brought into being." It is to be hoped that the journal has before it many more years of helpful service to thinking circles and that it will command an ever increasing measure of public support in its career.

Appropriately enough, a large portion of the current issue is taken up with "the phenomena of Jesus," viewed from different angles by different writers. Prof. J. B. S. Haldane's novel view of the problem of previous existence of man receives attention in this journal at the hands of critics like Sir Alexander Cardew and Prof. G. R. Malkani, while Dr. Margaret Smith has a contribution on Erigena the medieval mystic. The general index for the current year which is given in the closing pages of the journal will be found very helpful to the reader.

A LIFE OF "TAKI MAHARAJ"

The late Mr. Ramachandra Shankar Taki, retired Deputy Educational Inspector, who passed away last year in Bombay at the ripe age of 79, was a person of saintly character and was venerated by a large circle of his admirers and followers as an illuminated soul. Born in 1857 he retired from educational service in 1911 and since then devoted himself to spiritual studies, writing religious and philosophical treatises and preaching the "Religion of Love," or "Sadbhakti" as he called it. This religion was conceived by him in no narrow spirit, but was made all-embracing, perceiving the basic truths of all the faiths of mankind and tolerant of all differences of outlook. His weekly discourses in Marathi and English, which he continued to deliver to the end of his days, inspite of almost total loss of sight and extreme bodily weakness, attracted large numbers of people who found deep spiritual solace in them.

He wrote a number of works, some of which are very popular in the Marathi-speaking Hindu circles, such as the "Purushartha Deepika" and "Laghubodh" and lives of Marathi Saints. In English he wrote two works, "Amourism" or the Religion of Love, and "De Carmine Dei Deorum or on the Song of the God of Gods," the latter of which being a commentary on the Bhagawat Geeta. Both these works disclose extensive acquaintance not only with Hindu religious and philosophical literature, but also with the philosophical literature of the West and a refreshing catholicity of outlook. Rao Bahadur A. S. Dalvi, the author, has laid the friends and admirers of this saintly soul under a deep debt of obligation by this comprehensive biographical sketch. The book is available from Mr. Balkrishna Tukaram Gharat, Bookseller, Thakurdwar, Bombay and is priced Ans. 12.

MAN OFFERS TO MARRY 'ANYONE'

For four hours a man strolled through Hyde Park, bearing this sign on his back:

"Young Englishman, aged 25, wishes to marry. No prospects. Willing to marry any woman, any age, any time; applications invited."

He explained he did it because of a bet lost to friends at a party.

"I am determined to go through with it, he said, chin out. "I have a girl friend of my own, but if a woman proposes to me outright, I will marry her."

But there was no great rush of applicants. The young man explained, rather defensively, however, that he had a couple of inquiries:

"A beautifully-dressed woman stepped out of her saloon car and asked me to call at her house on Park Lane. Another woman, about 30, has also given me her name but neither of them actually proposed."

PROPOSAL TO 500,000 GIRLS

A Yugoslavian bachelor is advertising for a wife who must be a Serbian and not over twenty-five; she must be a brunette, beautiful, honest, healthy, good-tempered, with an impeccable past. She may be poor, her education need not be good, but she must be tall—at least 5ft. 5in., and preferably taller. It is calculated that there are 500,000 girls in Yugoslavia who might claim to satisfy all these conditions.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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A Pilgrimage To Elephanta

Caves That Defy The Camera As Well As Criticism

(By Miss A. M. Hardicastle)

Boats are always good fun, whether they are like the lordly Strath-What-not's that come here full of mail, tourists, passengers (there is a subtle difference) and cargo, or the rough country boats that probably do just as much work in a year as many of their betters. A visiting Rotarian's daughter has just given us a lively account of her recent expedition. Her feelings and reactions appear to be extremely mixed, and several more illusions have gone galley-west, as the saying is. Safely in charge of three "native sons" (an American expression, indicating good family and patriotic principles) she took ship for Elephanta, after what seemed an hour's run per taxi through the Red Gate and the regions adjacent. Apparently, it is simpler, if more early-rising, to leave from Apollo Bunder in the morning. Also, one gets a longer day for picnic purposes. Well, she saw Bombay again from the sea, and praised its silhouette and its sky line as much as we could wish. We have a beautiful harbour, and we show visitors a good face, not like L.....n and some other metropolises we could mention, but won't, because we know our manners, and practise them quite often.

There was a satisfactorily mixed lot of people, sight seers, people who live at Uran and of course a hawker or so.

Relics Of A By Gone Age

On arrival, because the tide was well in, the go-ashore crowd was transhipped to a country boat, and because the wind and the tide were not agreed, there was a fine gymnastic display by the crew in climbing their masts and rigging to handle the huge sail. As the boat drew in to the rocky shore, the visitor, who was trying to imagine the look of things two thousand years ago or more, suddenly gave it up. For, she said, it does not much matter that we people are dressed as we are, and living as we do. Except for these outward forms, we are doing now just what people did then, for much the same reasons. Only, there are fewer of us, just now, than there used to be. And so, she was comforted, and ate some more bananas. For as you all know, the best people eat bananas, apples and oranges on a pleasure trip, and some of the not-so-good even smoke! The road to the caves is rough. Simply rough, which makes the visit more like a pilgrimage than people intend at first. But the trees are very fine; the look out from the heights repays the climb, and one can buy shells complete with marigold flowers from the children along the track, as sturdy little fellows as you'll see in any day's march. Since customs live on long after epochs have vanished, these children who offer shells are probably the representatives of the busy street hawkers and booth owners, who lined the roads to the temple, long ago, when the whole island was inhabited and visited by the wealthy, and the powerful of those times. There are also the sellers of curiously twisted walking sticks, made from trees and shrubs on the place. All that is left of a once splendid community, apparently of greater wealth and culture than even this age of scientific progress has yet restored to us.

Sacred Shrines

The caves themselves, she said, are not to be looked at, tourist fashion. They defy the camera, and they also defy criticism. It is fairly obvious that the great carvings have been smashed and defaced deliberately; they are safe from all damage by weathering. The temple in use, with its fine outbuildings and covered approach must have been particularly awe-inspiring to those who entered. To-day there is daylight falling on the bare rock, and even then leaving the most sacred shrines in gloom, and even black darkness. Then, when there was colour, rich hangings, incense, music, flowers and the play of torch and lamplight, and above all, the concentrated effect of the devotion of generations of worshippers, that must have been an awe-inspiring place.

Those great faces and figures can be roused to motion and expression by the play of light across the gloom of their sanctuaries. No one to-day can treat them purely as the consummate works of art they really are. Some visitors are moved to laughter and talk, not because they feel amused and social, but because of their subconscious reaction and resistance to the spell of those colossal figures. There is a deep unfailing fountain of clear pure water welling up in this temple. There are green plants and trees overhanging; the fires of the sun and the stars do not go out. So, though priests and worshippers may have gone away from this place for a while, there is still nothing lacking for when they return. A thousand years are but a day in the sight of the eternal. And so, we go back down the hill, and return to our boat, and go cheerfully back to the mainland, and to Bombay on its reclaimed patch or island, that very new-laid city, which has yet to make its permanent mark, in architecture, or in human life. "And I expect", said the Rotarian's daughter cheerfully, after this dash into the philosophical, "that the old pilgrims argued with garry-wallahs, and scrambled for buses, and were dusty and hungry, just like us—and not a bit more, nor less, religious either." So that is that!

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Lucknow International

Interesting Subjects

By M. DESAI

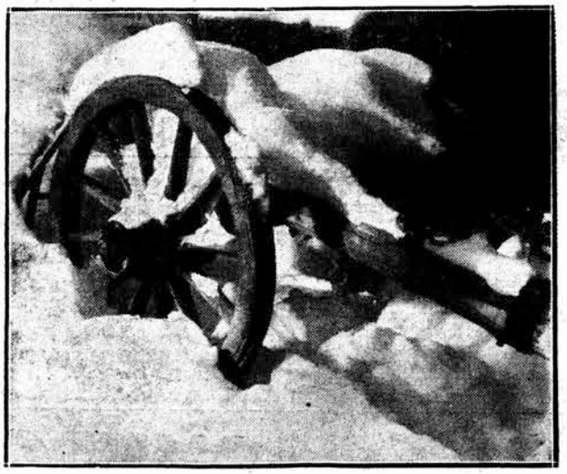
I was privileged to be amongst the band of workers who judged the second international photographic exhibition in India. It is not a task of Herculean dimensions yet nevertheless one from which an imense amount of information could be derived.

This exhibition attracted work from all parts of the world and was as lively and varied as what we saw last year in Bombay during the exhibition organised by the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay. For some unknown reasons there are very few entries from England this year and so a few of the British Workers are represented. Central Europe is nicely represented by Hungerian workers who have founded a new school and are sending in gloomy prints. I must observe that this surface suits many of their subjects.

JOHN BREHOVSKY
(By Kubista Studio, U.S.A.)

In the direction of General survey, it is noticed that the so-called modern school is not very strongly represented this year. This is certainly not due to the selection committee being old fashioned, but very few entries of definite modern tendency were submitted. I am not sure whether the members are losing courage in the struggle to educate the masses or they are reaching out in other direction. Any way it is definite that modernism has helped to raise the standard of technique. It should also be remembered that fashions do change with photographers in the same way as in other sphere of life.

In spite of the fact that photographers to-day are able to get quality without combreness (thanks to the manufacturers for this) poor technique decided immediately the fate of the majority of the Eastern Workers. With just a little more care in the selection of the paper grade and surface suitable for the subject Many of these workers would have had the previlege of more of their prints being accepted in a collection which contains the finest gems of this art.



ICE CART
(By Mihali Horwath, Hungary).

Writing about this aspect of the matter first I must mention that many of the pictures from abroad were on Gevalux paper. Some of the workers have got all the rich quality of the lower tones without of course, hindering the high lights which was found so difficult a short while ago before this paper came into the market. Apparently they have either mastered the technique or learnt to get suitable negatives. In spite of this, almost all pictures from the East are bromides may be due to insufficient supply of papers. There is a tendency of course to limit the size to more modest dimensions than those that were seen last year. Perhaps this is due to the use of the miniature cameras or to conditions brought about by economic prices or again perhaps to save customs duty which is levied on weight. To consider the pictures in detail would be an impossible task in a brief review which the restricted place here will permit. But few of them may be noticed particularly.

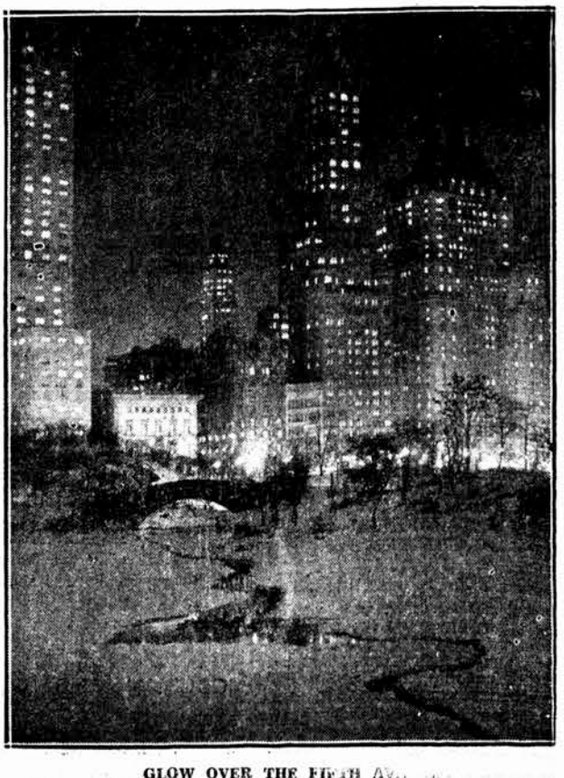
The Stronged Section.

The strongest section of the exhibition was that of figure studies and groups. "Myself When Young" by Yousuf Karsh is a fine composition and the title suits admirably. The youthful figure is interestingly posed and a old woman in respose forms a nice balance. "Balance" by Dr. Max Thor is a fine picture of two nude figures which well expresses the idea of the artist and the difficult line of the figures are forced into a pleasing composition. "The Three Nuns" by Julian Guggenhemier will repay study as a lesson in balance. Wide open spaces would scarcely be better illustrated than by "Arlene" by Dever Timmone. The lower angle particularly is charming in spite of the comparatively big size of the figure. "While Waiting" by N. Raval and "Comrades" by Jeno Denkstein show the field for pictorial work if one has the seeing eye. "Play of Light" by A. N. Rao shows beautiful lighting on the shed and the figures. The curves and tones both help to concentrate interest upon the figures but it is unfortunate that one of them is conscious of the camera. "Atop the Dune" by J. V. Dorin is a picture of rare quality and good lines. It shows lovely modelling of flesh and the light and shade on the face is admirable.

Portraits Block.

The less stronger section which shows the work of the poets of nature such as Leonard Missonne. Murry Barford F. R. Ratnagar

S. O. S.
(By Maurice Wijar, Belgium)



GLOW OVER THE FIFTH AV...
Bronze Plaque by Edward Alenlus U.S.A.)

Photographic Exhibition

And Treatment

A.R.P.S.

Arnold Lewis who have their own style in which they portray their inner worlds. While seeing these pictures one remembers the two English masters White Head and Alex Kegleigh who have not contributed to this salon. I feel I need not write anything more about the works of the above people. Among other notables are "Morning Hues," by N. B. Cooper; "Dawn of Morning Light," by N. J. Nalawalla; "I Grind No More," by W. Werner; "Bidding Farewell" by S. Jepson. Portraits of wildly different nature but each excellent in its own way are shown in this class. "Ethereids" by J. V. Dorin though following the usual conventions is a fine piece of high key work I have so far seen. "Reverie" by W. H. Stevens "Street Singer" by T. L. Bhalerao "Melody of Youth" by Kubista Studio "De Profundes" by Dr. Max Thorake are a few of the fine character studies in the exhibition. These portraits reveal that it is not always necessary to have a beautiful model to make fine portrait studies. Mr. J. N. Unwalla sends three excellent portraits of appreciable technique and composition.

There have been very few nude studies submitted this year compared to those of the last year. "Grief" by J. V. Dorin, by G. Presser are interesting exercises in building compositions from beautiful forms The models and the artists all had the qualities necessary for making harmonious compositions successful "Lady of the Sands" by H. G. Cox needs no excuse for its presence in the show but the beauty of curves which it portrays, the strong and bold lighting and the reliance upon the foot marks in the sands in the upper corners to balance the sweeping figure is extremely successful. "Wind" by S. K. Koperkar is a soletary example to show a male figure employed to make a fine picture the suggestion of wind is nicely conveyed, "Bondage" by W. N. Bhat and "Incognito" by A. P. H. display the emphasis accorded by the cross lighting effect on the contour and are altogether pleasing.

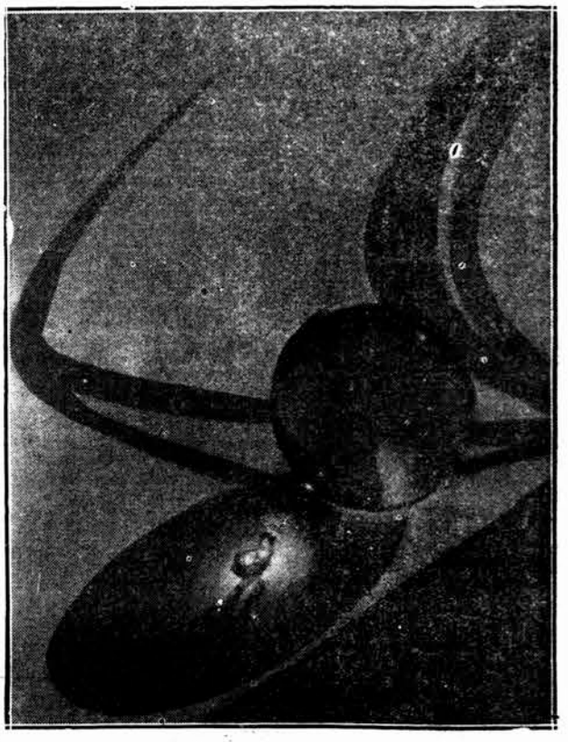
Child Studies.

Interesting and excellent child studies in view include "little toes" by Larsen, "Shila by J. D. F. Fisher" "Interested by S. R. Madan. "No more cock-tails" by Douglous, "Nachder Jause" by Jeno Denkstein "Schwere Aufgabe" by Erno Vedas.

But it is not the portraits nor even the landscapes of the above masters, however distinguished, which in my opinion form a most fassinating feature of this Salon. The section in which the lense artists entirely eclipse the painters, so it seems to me, is that of still life. In this as indeed in many other subjects the lense artists show far more enterprise initiative and originality than the painters. They are much in closer touch than the painters with the realities of present day life, and are alert to explore new subjects with new angles of vision. Very delightful qualities of design, pattern and composition distinguish Mrs. Galvin's "little hen's dream" morning dew by W. G. Briggs and "Natures pattern by the same artist" New year's greetings by S. J. Kareghat.

Everyday Life.

As examples of common every day subjects portrayed into charming designs and tone patterns I may cite "Wash Bowl and pitcher" by Mrs. Brownell. "Tabla" by N. G. Limaye "S. O. S" by Maurice Wijar "a celler corner" by Edward Alenius. Our Japanese brothers also have sent two beautiful pictures in this section. "Light" by Yamazaki Elichi and Habaotan (Japanese plant) by Shimple Matsushima.



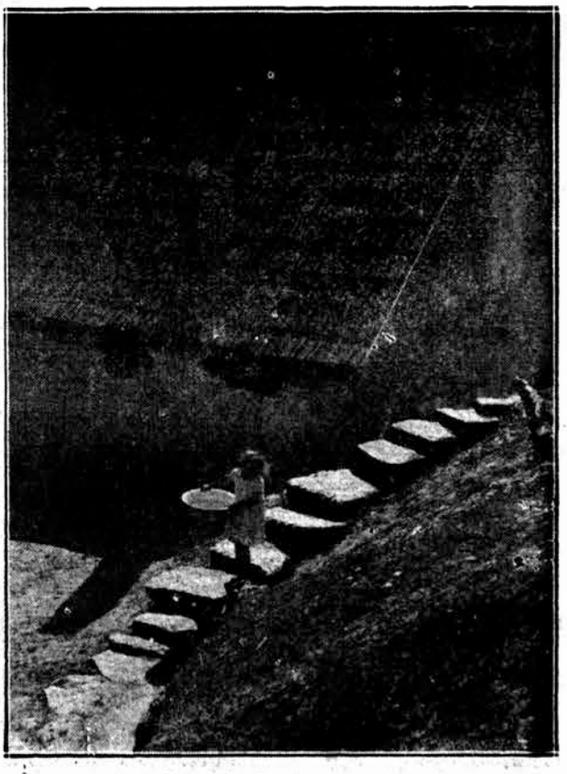
LITTLE HEN'S DREAM
(By Mrs. Rowena Brownell U.S.A.)

Then if you want to see what can be done of snow and water to form patterns if you are thrown in snow island or see "Elszapfen" by Jan Szmudae showing snow balancing itself on house roof. Mr. S. K. Koperkar records the rythmatic electric wires poles against the dark skies while the lively effect of a common subject seen from a new angle is revealed in "Waterside" by F. R. Ratnagar showing beautiful reflections in still water. Mr. Khareghat also submits a beautiful pattern in "Lily pond" on this subject. Nichael Horvath submits a snow scape showing a cart lying over night in a snow island.

Here in short is a large number of pictures all culled from the common life of country and town and decorative and having characteristic individuality.

Lastly I must congratulate the U. P. amature photographic Association for collecting this show and giving an opportunity to Northern India to see some of the beautiful gems of this art

LITTLE TOES
(Silver Plaque, by Gilbert Larsen, U.S.A.).



DOWNWARDS
(By Oscha Lasslo, Hungry).

PORTRAITS AND SNAPSHOTS: The Man Who Could Not Escape

By K. A. A.

A SELF-PORTRAIT is often liable to be deceptive. It tends to become either a flattering eulogy of the artist's ego or an absurdly exaggerated caricature which the artist, in his vanity, regards as candid self-exposure. The same is true of autobiographies, diaries, memoirs and reminiscences, a species of literature which seems to be very popular these days. Most of us fail to see ourselves from outside of ourselves, as it were, and few can resist the temptation of overstating, alternatively, our virtues or our vices. There is vanity even in confessions of sins and what seems to be a pious and ultra-truthful cataloguing of one's past misdeeds may really be a philanderer showing himself off. Rousseau's "Confessions" is a case in point. Mahatma Gandhi's "My Experiments With Truth", however, is a notable exception. His admissions of departure from the narrow path have that quality of childlike simplicity which raises them above reproach. He does not linger on his weak moments nor paint his sins (whatever little he did commit!) in purple colours. Jawaharlal's Autobiography avoids any such danger by saying not so much about himself as about others. And, yet, this process reveals the author and his mind more completely than if he had filled every page with a record of his own personal reactions and reflexes. An artist if he is a genius can reveal his own personality in his work much better than if he had sat in front of a mirror and painted his portrait. One's response to outside realities is as much one's characteristic as the expression on one's face. One may be known not by sight but by a record of one's impressions. That is how in his "Away From It All", Cedric Belfrage reveals himself. There is no photograph of the author on the frontispiece. It would have been unnecessary.

An Escapologist!

Cedric Belfrage, journalist and critic, introduces this record of a travel round the world as "An Escapologist's Notebook" which, though intriguing in itself, explains why it is called 'Away From It All'. The introductory chapter 'Portrait Of A Man Seeking Hashish'—incidentally it is the best part of a brilliant book—tells us that like Englishmen on the sunny side of the social fence the author was trained from the cradle up to be an escapologist and goes on to define an escapologist as "a person who looks the facts of life in the back of the neck, or by sheer force of imagination conjures them out of existence, or runs away from them". Escapology, thus defined, no longer remains a monopoly of England. Our own India is quite chockful of escapologists. But Belfrage insists that "An English gentleman is the perfect flowering of the escapologist."

Futility Of "Civilized" Life

In elaborating this theme with illustrations from his own life he gives a most candidly revealing picture of the Capitalist civilization, its paradoxes and contradictions and its inherent futility. Born into an escapological atmosphere, educated at carefully selected schools, reminded of his social superiority at every step he himself ought to have been the perfect escapologist. But something went wrong. Realities, grotesque, disturbing realities forced themselves upon him. He looked around and saw not a rosy-hued world but.....

"Comfortably as I was myself situated, I could find no dope to rid me permanently of the thought that I was living in close proximity to a manure-pile on the sunny side of which I lived; and of the growing temptation to see where the smell was coming from..... I could not escape from a vision of this society into which I had been born: it was like a rich, handsome youth gradually going mad—the belief growing in him that he was a tea-pot".

In Hollywood!

He went to Hollywood as a writer but realities haunted him even in that fantastic town where the movie-dope is prepared for the world.

"A cigar-puffing moron earned dollars 800,000 a year as the head of a leading dope-factory. A girl drew dollars 200,000 for the accident of possessing lovely breasts. A skeleton woman and her child who had walked halfway across

HEARD ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE:

"Has he gone mad?"

"Completely. He has even declared most of his profits to be illegal."

the world to reach the Californian Mecca slept on a park bench for lack of dollars 5 to give the landlord."

Such things disturbed him. He was no good at escapology and he was not sure if he really belonged to the sunny side of the fence.

"I had deep roots on my side of the fence and I was frightened of crossing to the other side, though it was where my intelligence and sympathy belonged."

The symptoms were dangerous. "The tendency to see what looked terrifyingly like the facts of life in almost sharp focus was getting out of control. He had to do something. He must escape from realities and he thought he could do so by going on a long tour of the world.

Escape From What?

Twenty-five thousand miles he travelled to escape but at every step he discovered that it was a futile errand. Reality, that bugbear, reared its head wherever he went. The land-marks of an Imperialist-Capitalist system were scattered all over the world. On the Dutch Java-bound liner he discovered that the saronged little Javanese "Boys" were paid only a few pennies a week by their White masters. In Valencia he saw hungry-looking children playing snow-ball with fruit which lay rotting on the ground—the fruit of over-production which the garden-owners would rather allow to rot than give to the starving population. In Baghdad he saw how the might of British Imperialism is imposed and on the shores of the Persian Gulf he saw how the British played petty chieftains against one another and carried off millions worth of oil.

In India

India he saw as a country where "an Alwar can buy £66,000 worth of motor in a year and £7,500 worth of education for his 700,000 subjects." The chapters on India, however, are a little disappointing and one is amazed to find even an honest man like Belfrage making grossly unfair generalizations after a whirlwind tour of the country in less than one week. What does he know of India and Indians to make a statement like this: "You could not help thinking how pathetic Gandhi's non-violent revolution had been, how pitifully he had misled the Indian masses"? And such references as the Mahatma's "goat's milk

social distinctions which existed in this little rocking world of theirs with only four persons on board is very well-described and may even be regarded as symbolical.

At the end of it all he discovers the futility of trying to escape from reality and truth. He arrived back home with the decision:

"Difficult as the task is, perhaps even impossible, I must continue struggling to get both feet over the fence so that I may stand with the Universal family of exploited toilers in whom alone I believe hope to lie. There are only two sides of the fence to be on, if sitting on it makes you uncomfortable."

For a man on the sunny side of the social fence it requires courage and honest conviction to make that decision. All honour to Cedric Belfrage, the "duffer escapologist". And thanks to Gollancz for a delightful book, the first travel diary which dared tell the truth.

Woman Who Could Not Escape

The 'portrait of the week' must necessarily be that of Mrs. Simpson, the lady who has been talked about these fifteen days by the entire world and who is, however unwittingly, responsible for the abdication of the ruler of the biggest Empire in the world. But there is hardly anything new that one can say about her. The news-hawks and gossip-writers of the five continents have left no single detail of her life and character which has not appeared in the columns of the newspapers. She emerges from all this deluge of publicity a little tired, a little worried but a wholly impressive figure. And one sympathises with her being constantly followed from place to place by over-enterprising reporters. She is the woman who could not escape however much she might try to and after King Edward's abdication, both of them would find it difficult, if not impossible, to escape from the attention of the news-purveyors of a sensation-loving world. "Mr. Windsor", however, should welcome anything after having escaped from the rigours and bondage of kingship.

A Post-Dated Vision

GENEVA, December 13, 2036.

A most amazing thing has happened to the fossilized remains of twentieth century statesmen in the "Museum of Follies". This Museum, it will be recalled, is appropriately housed in the building which once belonged to the defunct League of Nations. It appears that last night people living in the vicinity heard terrible moaning and swearing which seemed to be going on in the big hall of the Museum. Some are reported to have heard shouts like "Now We Know At Last". "The League is Dead". "Why are we here then?" No importance was attached to the incident at that time as such bickerings and wordy duels are not rare in the 'Museum of Follies". The fossils are all known for their powerful lungs and glib tongues. What surprised the neighbours, however, was that in the morning all the old fossils were lying outside the building. The World Government has been informed of this event and psychologists, anthropologists and other scientists have been rushed to the spot to investigate the phenomenon.

The oldest man in Geneva who is hundred and twenty, when interviewed, said "At last! At last!" and died.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Including The Support Of Husbands

If women are given equality with men in the rights and wages, they will have to assume the same responsibility for maintenance for husbands as men do now for wives.

This has just been agreed to, as a resolution, by women delegates

Persia, the cradle of Omar, the Tentmaker, has contributed its influence to this interesting outfit, worn by Kay Francis, film-star. It is a fringed wool tunic coat with full, one-piece sleeves and crossed neckline. The pill-box hat, reminiscent of the Fez, is trimmed with a big fringed tassel.

meeting behind closed doors, under the auspices of the Australian Federation of Women Voters and the Women's Citizen Movement. They sat to plan a new order in which women will at least be the equals of men, says Austral News. One delegate complained that protective legislation was being used as a weapon against women, which resulted in the restriction of women's opportunities. "We don't want to be anti-male," she said, "but we must plan and work for the new social order." Another delegate, however said that the movement might tend to establish an order similar to that in Soviet Russia, which was undesirable.

SAREES FOR MORNING WEAR

—A Select Range Of Flowered Georgettes

(By Our Fashions correspondent.)

I thought it was high time I paid a visit to my friend Sonya, whom I hadn't seen for over a week.

One sunny morning I sallied forth in my latest creation: the palest of pale pink crepe-de-chine with little flares trimmed with beige lace.

I found my friend Sonya looking very dishevelled, and harassed in the midst of fashion books—with georgettes, satins, crepe-de-chines and laces of all kinds strewn all over the place.

"Hullo! Dicks darling," burst forth my friend Sonya. "I haven't seen you for ages. You are a God send: do help me—I am in the most utter confusion. Oh! Isn't that a new saree you are wearing? I have been racking my brains for some suitable sarees for morning wear: do be an angel and tell me what to do with these materials. I must have half a dozen new sarees atleast for morning wear—in my trousseau."

We settled ourselves comfortably and I looked through the materials my friend Sonya had bought.

Did I tell you that she has very good tastes—one of the best I have seen.

Well she had bought three crepe-de-chine sarees.

One was a lovely nigger brown; the other an electric blue and the third and last a beautiful shade of crushed straw berry.

She had also bought three flowered printed georgettes.

I took up the nigger brown crepe-de-chine for it is one of my many favourite colours.

My friend Sonya wanted something original; not just an ordinary embroidered border—it was so common place and besides she had so many of them

So we decided that narrow beige lace would go very well with brown, and that the edge of the saree should be cut in long shallow scollops and edged with delicate narrow beige lace

The remaining lace was hand gathered and made into little circlets to be tacked on in the centre of every alternate scollops.

I suggested that she should have two blouses made with it—one of brown crepe-de-chine trimmed with beige lace and the other of plain beige net trimmed with self-coloured lace for afternoon wear.

Next we took up the electric blue crepe-de-chine.

After trying a number of things which just didn't go—my friend Sonya suddenly remembered she had a 2 yd. bit of pink crepe-de-chine bought from one of the remnant sales.

We cut that into six equal tranguiar goddettes about 12 inches long slit the skirt of the saree in six places about 12 inches high, leaving a distance of about 6 inches between the slits.

The goddettes were inserted in the slits and the edges piped.

A plain penk band formed the border for the head.

The simple little blouse was designed in blue crepe-de-chine with full flave sleeves line with pink.

We still had to think of something unconventional for the crushed strawberry crepe-de-chine.

We bought a slightly darker shade of organdy, cut it in strips four inches wide, and joined them all very neatly till we got a long strip of about 20 yds. Both the edges were pecoed and then gathered it through the middle and machined it on the edge of the saree.

It looked very simple but smart!

Having safely disposed of the nigger brown, electric blue and the crushed strawberry crepe-de-chines; my friend Sonya and I turned our attention to what could be done with the other three.

There were still remaining three flowered georgettes.

One was of violet back ground with large purple flowers.

Embroidered borders never look effective on flowered sarees, so I suggested and my friend Sonya agreed (it was surprising show she agreed most humbly with me these days) that a plain border was the thing for flowered sarees

So we bought 2 yards of pale violet organdy, and edged the georgette with a broad band of double organdy scolloped on the inner edge with a straight outer edge.

The organdy edge helped the soft flowered georgette to spread out most gracefully at the feet.

Another lovely flowered georgette was of a pale green back ground with sprays of little red roses!

It was perfectly charming. Red velvet ribbon to match the roses about an inch wide formed a dainty little border for the saree.

The last flowered georgette was beige with blue flowers.

We both thought a narrow gold band would look just lovely on it.

(Continued From Col. 4)

with full satisfaction. As few furnishings are complete without some form of trim, the householder would be well advised to request information on this subject, when selecting materials for the decoration of his or her home, if it is not offered gratuitously in the first place.

TRIMMINGS

They Help To Beautify The Home

Ultra-modern furnishings are still popular with some people but there is a much wider demand for an atmosphere of warmth and comfort in the home that cannot be created by the cold severity of exotic outlines. Even these can be softened, however, if the householder is "sold" on the idea of the ultra-modern, by the use of trimmings for furniture, draperies lampshades and rugs.

The appearance of these decorative introductions is materially enhanced by the use of trims. Their presence in a room is seldom

Dr. (Miss) Jerakhanoo Fazal Merchant, a Khoja lady who recently passed the L.C.P.S. examination, will shortly proceed to Europe for higher medical studies. She is the sister of Dr. A. F. Merchant, F.R.C.S. Civil Surgeon, Karwar.

noticed, but their absence unconsciously creates an impression that the decorative scheme, is incomplete.

Trims do not always constitute tossels or other heavy ornamentation. They include the raised welts on chairs and sofas and bindings for chintz coverings or rugs, the manufacture of which demands the installation of special machinery and the employment of experts.

Suitable edgings, trimmings, piping and tie-back cords for curtains can be recommended to the purchaser of fabrics by all efficient and experienced vendors of such materials. They are generally in possession of a wide variety of samples, and realise the importance of providing the customer

(Continued in column 3.)

"BILL TO AMEND HOLY DEADLOCK"

Mr. A. P. Herbert, who last session introduced in the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Divorce Laws, is this session merely one of the supporters of the same Bill.

It has been presented by Mr. De La Bere, the Conservative member for Evesham, who was fortunate in the ballot, and the text was issued last month.

The Bill is identical with that put forward by the author of "Holy Deadlock" and is backed by five Conservatives—Lord Apsley, Mr. Morgan Mr. Boothby, Mr. Beverley Baxter and Sir Arnold Wilson; three Labour M. Ps—Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Mr. Thurtle and Mr. Wedgwood; one Liberal, Sir Francis Acland and one Independent Miss Rathbone.

Its purpose is decribed as "to strengthen the institution of marriage and increase respect for the law by amending the laws relating to marriage and divorce."

It would provide that no divorce could be granted in the first five years of a marriage, although the judicial separation, with other relief including nullity, would remain available during that time.

The Bill would extend the grounds for divorce where marriages have irreparably collapsed as recommended by the majority report of the Royal Commission of 1912.

Another clause would enable a judicial separation to be converted into a divorce, providing release, in certain cases, from a state of life which, as a permanent state, was condemned by the Royal Commission, but leaving the door open to reconciliation.

The present legal compulsion upon Church of England clergymen to re-marry divorced persons, or to allow the use of their churches for the re-marriage of divorced persons, would be removed.

THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

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Wedding-Bells At Allbless Bag

And The Criminal Waste Of It All!

By RUSTOM VAKIL

Among the many vices which clog our progress and keep the people indebted, are marriage and funeral ceremonies. They forge economic chains, which cling to us like those blood sucking vampires, of hideous dreams who leave us only when we are sucked dry, they are vampires of capitalism. Debt is a terrible word, but its home is India with its million tentacles in humble homes, an eternal nightmare. Millions of our countrymen go to sawkars for their marriage and funeral expenses. The pipe, the drum, the pony, the bridegroom, the procession of crisp red saris, that is going now over a thousand dusty roads, with its temporary gaiety, has taken its shape from the silver that was in the chests of sowkars and Pathans—a gleam of sunshine in a nightmare existence of eternal debt, whose evil shadow mars their peace and happiness.

With these coloured processions of gay, piping, and drum, of champelis, of tosselled turbans, and young brides, very young, there are other processions, which move with more rapid pace, with a sad Chorus, and red mud vessel, with "agni," emerging at this very moment from a thousand bedraggled snots of mud and brick and sowkars, of dirt, and disease, of dark hovels called villages. The moneys have again come from the sowkar's chest for a gruesome purpose. Men must die, the sanctions of ages must be satiated, public opinion, that snobbish old woman at the corner in the new tiled house, has to be satisfied. Brahmins must be fed, God whose representatives on earth are priests love ladus, 'asodads" the ring of gold. Govinda, who went to his 'desh' the other day is in debt, and so is Rama, so our friend Krishna, of the Parel Mills. He is in debt because he married his younger brother. Rama has to pay his father's debts. Govind has to undergo funeral expenses, every year somebody dies in his family. There may be beauty in holy songs, melody in the holy books of mankind, but they are futile before the pain that the sowkar inflicts. You cannot exorcise his shadow, no incantation that we yet know, no religious mantra which can quash the money-lender, though we know that the church, the Bank, the Law, are well married.

In Allbless Bag

But peace to these abiding ir painful facts of human history. The marriage bells are ringing. In Allbless Bag the ceremony is at an end, the blessing is recited in ancient Zend and Sanscrit, the echoes of the language of our Aryan fathers are hardly hushed in a room filled with the aroma of rose-water, kankoo, rice, champeli, nariel, diamonds, pearls, rubies, silks, white arms, white daglis, gold-leaf cones filled with sugar hardly have the sounds of the ceremony perished, before other sounds dealing with more personal, and intimate aspects of human life are let loose. An imperative pull is exercised from a certain corner of the Bag on the white coated gentry, and as the law of gravitation is to be obeyed, so do these coloured wines and brandy and whisky make their position felt. Some people have the habit of arriving at the exact time when the "bar" opens, and dinner is served. They mean no offence. Some bottles that you see in Chor Bazaar, demanded of their content enjoyed a privileged place a few days back in a lyrical corner of Allbless Bag. They scintillated with the music of D'Costa's and D'Souza's musicians whose heart is in Goa, in violin, in the gentle Nazarene. The wines of Oporto, the whisky of the Land of Scott and Fitz James, of Roderick Dhu, and Malcolm Scott.—May his soul rest in peace!—though he indulged in magic. Malcolm Scott of Melrose Abbey!

This "Bar" is a prelude far the gorgeous feast, which has now begun. It is the first pant (group) composed of women and children, the latter in gala dress, in gold caps, red velvet caps, green caps, black caps, midget Parsees in long coats, creased trousers, in China silk, in frocks, jhablas, with black hair, golden hair, brown hair, their colour from good dark brown to white, with black eyes, brown eyes, eyes grey, but thank God, not steely grey; blue eyes, but thank God, not the blue of the cold Anglo-Saxon!

While the men are busy at the bar, gay drinks like raspberry, wine and lemonade, are being drunk with a vast variety of eatables by women and children to the tune of Estudiantina, or snatches from Rigoletto, or the Dollar Princess. Probably this repertoire now is out-of-date. Now America and the jazz are more to the fore. Hollywood's achievements come in Allbless Bag through the cinemas, and musical friends from Goa. The women and children are washing their hands, all eyes are on the table, the first "pant" is coming to an end. There's a movement from the "Bar" to the seats which are about to be vacated. The plantation leaves with about ninety per cent. food wasted are removed by Zoroastrian cooks in big "khoomchas" with zest, perspiration, swiftness and intimate conversation between the man who removes the aforementioned leaves loaded with eatables left over, and the man who receives them in a big "thal."

The Deluge

Now the seats are vacant, they are hardly unoccupied for a second. Life is all a stage of exits and entrances. The candidates are ready to occupy them. Fresh green leaf is placed before you, green like the emeralds in the jewels of women, green like those saris which some women know how to wear to perfection You have to break the backbone of the leaf, you must in order to hold the sauces, juices, syrups, gravies, which in a moment inundate you. So build your ark, and be prepared for the deluge!

Muscular hairy hands with a "chamach" fill your leaf with gestures accustomed to serve food in a royal way. You can't imagine them serving on a small table, they cook for hundreds, they have a way of sweeping a "chamach" which is out of place in a small kitchen or small vessels. Before you are a minute on the chair, the pickles have made a home on your leaf, in a corner, rice flour and wheat rotis, in circles and semi-circles are already lying innocently on the leaf, before you have comfortably settled down on your chair. To the strains of jazz, La Donna e Mobile, fish is served, good wholesome pieces, a demi-pomfret reeking in sauce, warm, hot, tasty. Some like to eat the tail-part, some prefer the mouth some prefer the soft stomach portion. Here, like fate, like destiny, you have no choice. The Zoroastrian who serve the piece places it on your leaf, and passes on Then comes stew called "istoo," a tasty mixture of vegetables, then fried fish, sometimes rolled up in paper, white within, seasoned to make your mouth water when you think of it. In the meanwhile the sauce like the Nile, or the Ganges, is moving, flowing, poaching into foreign preserves making friendship with other units. Before you have finished one item, others follow in conventional order, and in a few minutes the leaf is full, and your glass full of liquids which inebriate and intoxicate. Fried eggs served from a big "thal," with two yellow circles on a white background, get mixed up with custard, brown custard, not anaemic sickman's custard, but of thick cream and sugar, it is awaiting consumption while you are trifling with the tail of the pomfret, while you are playing with fried flesh of "Ramas," a fish with a go in it. There is a placid interval, when you shake hands with the bride and bridegroom, and let the gravy mix with the sauce. By the time the fowl arrives, you have tasted your fish, you have fairly acquainted yourself with the content of the leaf, you have mastered the situation. There is warmth in your brain, there is joy outside, there are children enjoying themselves, everybody is happy, the stars are shining brightly, women are pretty. With the exception of a few people the leaves of most are loaded with precious food, few very few can pass through the Rice and Dal stage triumphantly and leave a clean leaf as God made it. Rice and Dal is a thing for which probably you have waited, which you attack, half-burning your fingers. You leave everything aside, because it is the genuine article. You make room for it, in small morsels you almost consume it. It is just possible you may ask for a second serving. There are some contemptible people who take forks and spoons on such occasions. Of course, very very few. Let them stew in their own juice. There's nothing wrong with fork and spoon, but to-day in the midst of this joviality, this Social gathering when others are enjoying themselves, let Messrs. Fork and Spoon be buried with Sir John Moore at Corruna. Let the contents of the fowl be tackled with deft fingers, let the soft stomach of pomfret be caressed by them, they are cleaner than some forks and spoons.

At last the thing is over. Soaps which look like cheese are placed in small saucers. The basins are brought, hands washed with warm water. The "leaf" removed with so many things left uneaten. Then come the ices, the dessert, the "pan-supari," the 'pan' that is such a fervent memory, which makes you thirsty at midnight, which makes you drink water as soon as you go home. You have enjoyed your dinner, but look at the waste, four to five rupees per head, the next day, you feel what a waste it all was? A few days after, you feel it was all criminal specially for those who cannot afford and have to do it!

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WOMAN—AS MAN SEES HER

(GARNERED BY P. S. DONDE.)

Women govern us; let us try to render them more perfect. The more they are enlightened, so much the more we shall be. On the cultivation of the minds of women, depends the wisdom of man.—SHERIDAN.

Woman is like the reed which bends to every breeze, but breaks not in the tempest.—WHATELY.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman is a treasure.—SAADI.

Women have more strength in their looks, than we have in our laws; and more power by their tears, than we have by our arguments.—SAVILLE.

The society of women is the element of good manners.—GOETHE.

Women are the books, the arts, the academies, that show, contain, and nourish all the world.—SHAKESPEARE.

The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman.—LANDOR.

There is one in the world who feels for him who is sad a keener pang than he feels for himself; there is one to whom reflected joy is better than that which comes direct; there is one who rejoices in another's honor, more than in any which is one's own; there is one on whom another's transcendent excellence sheds no beam but that of delight; there is one who hides another's infirmities more faithfully than one's own; there is one who loses all sense of self in the sentiment of kindness, tenderness, and devotion to another; that one is woman.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

NEW KING PROCLAIMED AS KING GEORGE VI

Edward Reaches Boulogne

Exact Destination Unknown Yet

KING'S MESSAGES TO ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES

The King entered the Palace and walked to the Throne to meet the assembled Councillors with High Commissioners of Dominions and India, who unanimously proclaimed him as the "only lawful and rightful Liege and Lord as King George VI." They all swore the Oath of Allegiance.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Commons and Lords later met and took the Oath of Allegiance.

MESSAGES TO THREE FORCES.

King George VI has issued messages to the Army, Navy and the Air Forces.

EMPIRE-WIDE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the new King as George VI was completed late on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Exchange. The formalities of Proclamation and swearing of Oath of Allegiance in various parts of the Empire were gone through, throughout the day.

DESTROYER AT BOULOGNE.

The British destroyer reached Boulogne on Saturday. It was confirmed that Edward was aboard it. It was reported that Edward was to leave Boulogne at 8-30 p.m. the same day. The train was to proceed to Innsbruck, but the exact destination is not stated.

"DUKE OF WINDSOR."

King George VI has conferred on ex-King Edward the title of H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor.

MONDAY, PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

Monday has been widely declared as a public holiday.

EX-KING FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION

Driving In Car With Blinds Drawn He Leaves Portsmouth By Naval Vessel

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A motorcar belonging to the ex-King arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard followed by other cars filled with luggage.

The blinds of the car were drawn and it was impossible to see the occupants.

It is believed that the ex-King was inside with some of his entourage.

Earlier the Destroyer "Wolfhound" left Portland under sealed orders for an undisclosed destination.

Significance is attached to this in view of rumours that ex-King Edward may depart aboard a naval vessel.

(LATER)

A vessel believed to be the admiralty yacht "Enchantress" sailed from Portsmouth, it is believed with the ex-King aboard.

Members of the ex-King's suite awaited the arrival of ex-King Edward. The "Enchantress" sailed in the direction of Spithead thirty minutes after the arrival of the ex-King.

It is understood that the "Enchantress" was escorted by "Wolfhound."

None Allowed In Dock

The utmost secrecy was maintained at Portsmouth regarding the ex-King's intentions. Everyone was sworn to secrecy.

It is learned, however, that the "Wolfhound" slipped alongside one of the jetties, where she was waiting with full steam up when a car rushed through the entrance.

All was bustle and activity aboard "Wolfhound", the luggage being rushed aboard.

It is learned that the ex-King was accompanied by his Equerry Mr. Piersiegh, a personal detective and one member of his domestic staff.—Reuter.

EDWARD SAILED BY DESTROYER

LONDON: Dec. 12.

Is is now generally believed that ex-King sailed by destroyer.

PORTSMOUTH WAS SLEEPING WHEN KING LEFT

LONDON, December 12.

The streets of Portsmouth were silent and deserted when three of the ex-King's cars swept through the gates of the dockyard on which there was no extra guards.

Later, another of the ex-King's cars, with a figure wrapped in large fawn coat seated behind the driver, drove through the main entrance.

The car was stopped by an officer at the gate but after a whispered word shot forward in the direction of the jetty.—Reuter.

Relay Of Ex-King's Broadcast Speech

NEW DELHI: Dec. 12.

Ex-King Edward's broadcast speech has been relayed by the Delhi Broadcasting Station at 3 this morning and again at 8 in the morning and will again be relayed at 1-30 this afternoon.

Special permission has been accorded by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, to the "Statesman" to record his broadcast speech from the radio and publish.

It may be mentioned that this is the first time that such a permission has been given on special occasions like this.—United Press.

PROCLAMATION OF NEW KING

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The King wearing Admiral's uniform arrived at St. James' Palace, where a large proportion of the 300 members of the Privy Council attended the accession meeting, this morning, to name and proclaim King George the VI. All wore robes official uniform, presenting a colourful scene.

The Premier and other Ministers the Lord Mayor of London with aldermen and sheriffs were the early arrival received by the Earl Marshal Duke of Norfolk.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

King George entered the palace and walked slowly to the crimson-gold Throne to meet the assembled councillors with High Commissioners of Dominions and India, who met to "publish and proclaim with one voice, and consent of tongue and heart, that the high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George has now, by the grace of God, become our only lawful and rightful Liege and Lord as King George VI to whom we acknowledge all Faith and Constant Obedience with all hearty and humble affection." The councillors and others then swore the Oath of Allegiance and the new Privy Council came into being. His Majesty's first act was to make the customary declaration of the new Monarch to his Council, and then subscribed to the Ooath for Security of the Church of Scotland.

COMMONS & LORDS MEET

The Commons met on Saturday first time in 15 years in obedience to the constitutional practice which required parliament to meet as soon as possible on the new reign. The only business was of swearing-in of members to take the Oath of Allegiance.

The House of Lords also met to take the Oath of Allegiance, the first among them being the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Halifax, Lonsdale, Snell and Zetland.

CORONATION DATE UNALTERED.

Reuter learns that King has agreed to May 12th remain the coronation date.

PROCLAMATION OF NEW KING

The proclamation of George Sixth as King, was completed in darkness late this afternoon, at Royal Exchange, The proclamation itself varied from last January's in so far as the preamble stated: "Whereas by the Instrument of Abdication, His Former Majesty did declare his irrevocable decision to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants and the said Instrument of Abdication has now taken effect whereby the Imperial Crown of Britain and Ireland and all other of his Former Majesty's Dominions is now solely and rightfully come to his high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George".

Then continues the usual form. Queen Mary and other members of royal family watched the reading of the proclamation at St. James from Marlborough House.

SWEARING OF OATH IN EMPIRE

LONDON.—The proclamation of accession of King George VI and the swearing of Oath of Allegiance began early this morning, in various parts of the Empire, and will continue throughout the day.

MONDAY PUBLIC HOLIDAY

Monday has been widely declared as a public holiday. Prayers for King George VI will be offered in churches to-morrow.—Reuter.

"DUKE OF WINDSOR"

LONDON.—King George has conferred on ex-King Edward the title of H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS.

Paris—President LeBrun has sent a message to King George expressing deep and sincere wishes of all Frenchmen for the prosperity of King George's reign. He adds that Paris remains charmed by the memory of the visit of the Duke of York paid to the Colonial Exhibition, and concludes by hoping that the trustful friendship of the two peoples will continue to work for peace, and with the wish that the people of the British Commonwealth during King George's reign will enjoy happiness. He wished them in the name of the whole of France.—Reuter.

DESTROYER AT BOULOGNE

BOULOGNE.—A British destroyer arrived here, and it is rumoured that ex-King Edward is aboard, but he will not land before 10 p.m., but it is not positively known that he is aboard

ARRIVAL CONFIRMED

BOULOGNE (Later).—Ex-King Edward's arrival here is confirmed. It is expected he will leave at 8-30 p.m. by Basle Express and is due there at 6-45 a.m. to-morrow. The train then proceeds to Innsbruck, but Edward's exact destination is not stated.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCKS AT QUETTA

QUETTA, Dec. 12.

After a lapse of several months, Quetta experienced an earthquake shock of mild intensity and small duration this morning at about 10-25.—A. P.

the title of H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor.

STOP PRESS

REBELS DETAIN CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

TOKIO, Dec. 12.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Prime Minister and Generalissimo, is reported to have been detained by troops who revolted after he ordered their transfer to the Province of Fukien.

The revolting troops are at Sian-fu, Capital of North-Western Province of Shensi, under the command of Changh Sueh-kiang, son of the ex-War Lord of Manchuria who states that Chiang Kai-shek's safety has been guaranteed.—Reuter.

KING WATCHES PROCLAMATION READING.

LONDON: Dec. 12.

The reading of the Proclamation at St. James was watched by the King, Princess Elizabeth and Margaret Rose from the Marlborough House.—Reuter's Special.

DAIL RECOGNISE ABDICATION.

DUBLIN: Dec. 12.

The Dail has passed through the final stage of the Bill providing the recognition of ex-King Edward's abdication and acknowledgment of his successor as head of the Commonwealth. This Bill has been signed by the Speaker in Fahy, in accordance with the provisions of the Bill passed yesterday, abolishing the office of the Governor-General.

Earlier to-day, the Governor-General, Mr. Buckley, performed his last act by signing the Bill which deprived him of office.

To-day's Bill called the Executive Authority (External Relations) Bill" is the first Bill passed by any Parliament under the Crown, without the Royal assent.—Reuter's Special.

(Other King News On Pages 22, 23 And 44)

Ex-King Leaves For Unknown Destination

INDIA LOVES EDWARD

RANGOON, Dec 12.

The "Rangoon Times" says that abdication of King Edward will indeed go down to posterity as the profoundest event ever attached to constitutional monarchy.

To his obscurity he carries with him the most precious thing that even a sovereign can possess—the simple affection and gratitude of his peoples.

Of the new King the Empire has had ample knowledge. He has the same patient devotion which made the late King George so universally respected.

The "Rangoon Daily News" states that the decision of King Edward voluntarily to renounce the Throne is perhaps the greatest sacrifice a King has made in recent times.

It is unfortunate a via media could not be found.—A. P.

PROCLAMATION WILL BE SIMULTANEOUS

But Govt. Of India Change Time To Suit Convenience

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

It is learnt that His Majesty's Government desired that the proclamation of accession to Throne of King George VI should take place in various parts of the Empire at the same hour as in London.

The Government of India finding that the corresponding hour in India would have been 10 o'clock at night have declared to have the proclamation ceremony at nine rouhs on Monday morning.

AMERICA UNITES FOR PEACE

21 Republics Join Hands In Conference

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull told the Press that the Pan-American Conference would be asked to agree to the proposal providing for Conference, consultation and collaboration between twenty-one American republics in the event of menace to peace of the American continent from any source either within or without.

Mr. Hull believed that the proposal was the strongest guarantee for peace America ever had, and afforded a valuable example to countries in other continents.—Reuter.

"BRITISH MONARCHY, GREAT STABLE FORCE"

Sir Tej Bahadur On Abdication

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

Commenting on the abdication of King Edward VIII, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says: "The abdication of King Edward will cause profound sorrow all over his Empire, especially because he was so popular and he gave promise of brilliant reign. It is nothing short of a tragedy. Nevertheless, the British Constitution has successfully stood the unprecedented strain and the dignity with which the Prime Minister and Parliament generally have dealt with the crisis, only shows what a great and united nation can do in an hour of trial. In these unstable days, the British Monarchy was looked upon as a great stable and establishing force. I feel confident that it will survive the shaking it has received and recover its prestige and its hold upon the imagination of the people."—A. P.

WILL BE CALLED EDWARD WINDSOR ESQ.

Arrangements Complete For Accession Ceremonies Of New King

While England lay asleep, exhausted by the tragic news of the Royal decision, ex-King Edward left the shores of his country for an unknown destination.

A car belonging to him shot through the gates of Portsmouth dockyard, with blinds drawn, and followed by other cars conveying Royal luggage.

Strictest instructions were issued to the officials concerned with the departure to maintain complete secrecy about the plans of departure.

FULL OF VIVACITY

King Edward was as brimful of vivacity as ever and chatted freely with Admiral Fisher, the Commander-in-Chief.

At the last dinner which King Edward had in the Palace the entire Royal House, with the exception of the Queen mother—who is ill—were present.

ACCESSION OF NEW KING

In the meanwhile, all arrangements are complete for the accession of the new King. According to the act of Abdication there is supposed to have been demise of the Crown. The fact is now officially announced that the new King is to assume the title of George VI.

EDWARD WINDSOR ESQ.

The ex-King who was announced on the broadcast as 'Prince Edward,' has, however, renounced all titles and will be known as "Edward Windsor Esquire" unless he accepts titles from the new King.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY

Very little news on Indian press comments on the abdication is yet available. And such news as is received shows the deepest sympathy for the King.

The "Hindu" says that he conducted himself in an exemplary manner—open, honourable and resolute.

"I found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility" said King Edward in his broadcast speech, "without the help and support of the woman I love" said the ex-King in his broadcast message to the Empire.

RESOLUTE AND FRANK

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Commenting on the King's abdication the "Hindu" says: It is all to his credit that in this great crisis of his life he conducted himself in an exemplary manner—open, honourable and resolute. Whatever be the verdict of posterity on the monarch it can have only admiration for the man.

"Justice" says: "The dignity and nobility with which everyone concerned has acted and the restraint and sympathy with which the people of the Empire have reviewed the whole incident raises the royal romantic episode to an ineffable height."

Hindu-Muslim Tussle In Sind

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

According to "Sind News", Muslims of Tando Alahyar are observing boycott of Hindus in the Municipal area, following disagreement between the two communities over cow-slaughter. The report says that three cows were slaughtered yesterday morning in a public place to which Hindus objected and the Municipal Council filed a complaint against the offending party.

A Panchayat Delegation under Mukhi Gobindram waited on the Collector of Hyderabad, emphasising the need for prompt handling of the situation. The Deputy Collector of Halla went to the scene and made inquiries.

Sir N. N. SIRKAR TO VISIT FAR EAST

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

A Communique issued to-day says: "The Governor-General-in-Council has granted the Honourable Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar leave on private affairs, for a period not exceeding four months, with effect from April 11, 1937, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. During his absence, Sir Manmatha Nath Mukerji will act as a temporary member of the executive council of the Governor-General and will hold charge of the Legislative Department.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Nripendranath and Lady Sircar will go out of India, during the period of his leave, and visit important places in the Far East.—A. P.

EX-KING'S NEW NAME

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Although introduced by the announcer, Sir John Reith as Prince Edward, the ex-King possesses no royal title and no style except "Edward Windsor, Esquire", unless the new King gives him a title in recognition of his great services to the Empire.

According To Act Of Abdication There Is Demise Of Crown

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons was crowded this morning when the Prime Minister formally moved that Government business should have precedence at to-days sitting and the rule be suspended whereby sittings on Fridays, usually devoted to private members bills, rise at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The way was thus prepared for dealing with the Abdication Bill which is a short measure composed of a preamble and three clauses.

The Instrument of Abdication is incorporated in the Schedule to the Bill.

Clause one of this Historic Bill, for which there is no precedent in modern history, provides that immediately upon Royal assent to the Instrument of Abdication executed by His present Majesty, shall have affect and and thereupon His Majesty shall cease to be the King and there shall be demise of the Crown, and accordingly member of the Royal family then next in succession to the Throne shall succeed to it.

Clause two provides that His present Majesty and his issue if any and descendants of that issue, shall not after the abdication have any right, title or interest in or to succession to the Throne.

The third Clause provides that the Royal Marriages Act which requires that the consent of the monarch to the intended marriage of a member of the Royal Family shall not apply to His Majesty after the abdication, nor to the issue if any or descendants of that issue.

The new reign will formally be inaugurated by grand Accession Council at Buckingham Palace, and the new monarchy will be proclaimed by Heralds with old time pageantry to-morrow in London and Edinburgh.

Both Houses of Parliament will meet to-morrow for the sole purpose of taking of the Oath of Allegiance to the new King. This ceremony will be continued on Monday.

Reception of the news of abdication by the press, not only of Britain but of the Empire and foreign countries, is marked by steadiness and complete understanding of the situation.

Expressions of sympathy with the British people in their sorrow and of admiration for the dignity with which those chiefly concerned have conducted themselves in the crisis are found in practically all foreign newspaper comment.

In particular there are many tributes to Mr. Baldwin upon whom such heavy burden has fallen.—B. O. W.

FRONTIER ELECTIONS

Elimination Of Wasteful Competition

PESHAWAR, Dec. 12.

The Khan and other conservative elements in the Frontier Province held a meeting to-day and appointed a Committee, to take steps to eliminate unnecessary wasteful competition among different candidates belonging Khanate Class in the forthcoming Provincial Elections.—A. P.

British Official Wireless Says Largest Crowds Welcome New King

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The demonstrations as occurred during the afternoon and evening were small and was confined to people who had congregated in the neighbourhoods of Downing Street and the Houses of Parliament and royal residences.

The largest crowds were assembled in Piccadilly near the Home of the Duke and Duchess of York and they waited until nearly midnight when the Duke returned by car from Windsor and was accorded the most enthusiastic welcome.

Sightseers still lingered and later caught another brief glimpse of the Duke who came out and entered a car in which he drove first to the Buckingham Palace and then to Marlborough House where he remained with his mother Queen Mary until 1-25 this morning.

The crowd outside his home increased in numbers and when he returned he was greeted with roar of cheering and shouts of "God Save the King."—B. O. W.

ACCESSION WILL BE PROCLAIMED ON MONDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Secretary, the Political and Reforms Department, Government of Bombay has issued the following announcement:

The Proclamation of the Accession to the Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Sixth, King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India will be read at the Town Hall steps Bombay, by the Sheriff of Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday the 14th of December, 1936.

Guards of Honour will be provided by the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Navy, and the Military Authorities.

Civil and Military Officers of Government, Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments and the public are invited to attend.

Levy dress blue with cocked hats will be worn by Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform and review order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

KING WILL BROADCAST

LONDON, December 11.

Proclamation of the new King will be broadcast at 2-55 p.m. on Saturday on G.S.H. G.S.F. G.S.B. Recordings will be repeated at the beginning on all other Empire transmissions.—Reuter.

NEW KING'S TITLE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

LONDON, December 11.

It is officially stated that the new King proposes to take the title of George VI.—Reuter.

"MAKE UNIVERSITY, PROVINCIAL SUBJECT"

Calcutta Senators' Decision

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Senate of the Calcutta University, at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution, expressing the opinion that the University should be treated as a Provincial subject, under the forthcoming Reformed Constitution. If, however, there were serious difficulties regarding the position of Assam, the House opined, further that the Federal Legislature might be given necessary jurisdiction, with regard to the future legislation affecting the University.—United Press.

MESSAGES TO ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

London.—King George has issued messages to the Army, Navy and Air services.

Ex-King's "Gratitude To His People"

"I Did Not Forget Country I Tried To Serve For 25 Years"

King Edward broadcasting from Windsor Castle, introduced as Prince Edward, said:

At long last I have been able to say a few words.

I never wanted to withhold anything, but until now it would not have been constitutionally possible for me to speak.

A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as the King-Emperor and now that I am succeeded by my brother the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him and this I do with all my heart.

MARRIAGE ESSENTIAL

You all know the reasons which impelled me to renounce the Throne, but I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the Empire which as Prince of Wales and King I for twenty-five years tried to serve, but you must believe me when I tell you that I found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love, and I want you to know that the decision I made has been mine alone. This thing I had to judge entirely for myself.

The other person most nearly concerned tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course.

I made this most serious decision of my life only upon the single thought as to what would in the end be the best for all.

HIS OWN DECISION

The decision has been made less difficult to me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in public affairs of this country and his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith without interruption to the life and progress of the Empire, and he has the one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed on me of a happy home with wife and children.

During these hard days I have been comforted by Her Majesty, my mother, and my family.

Ministers of the Crown particularly Mr. Baldwin, always treated me with full consideration and there never has been any constitutional difference between me and them and between me and my parliament.

Bred in constitutional traditions by my father I should never have allowed any such issue to arise. Ever since I was Prince of Wales and, later when I occupied the Throne I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes of people wherever I lived or journeyed throughout the Empire, and for that I am very grateful.

WILL ALWAYS SERVE KING

I now quit altogether from public affairs, and lay down my burden. It may be some time before I return to my native land, but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and the Empire with profound interest, and if at any time in future I can be found of service to His Majesty in my private station, I shall not fail.

And now we have the new King.

I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart, God bless you all; God save the King.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MEETS AT LAST DINNER TO KING

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The new King and Queen and the former Monarch dined at the Royal Lodge, Windsor, with Queen Mary, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice and the Earl of Athlone.

Arrangements for the poignant farewell party were superintended by the new Queen, who knows King Edward's favourite dishes, and selected many specially for him.

It is learned that Queen Elizabeth was not present at the royal farewell party.

The Queen has been confined to her house with a slight cold which is not serious.

It was considered inadvisable for her to go out into the cold night air.

INDIANS WAIT WHOLE NIGHT TO HEAR KING

NEW RELHI Dec. 12.

The popularity of King Edward may pe judged from the fact that Indian broadcasting authorities have received numerous messages of thanks from listeners who, apparently sat up the whole night to be able to listen in at 3-30 in the morning when Delhi relayed the message which was picked up by wireless.

Controller of brodcasting himself announced the programme and personally supervised all arrangements of the prince's broadcast which had been recorded and was broadcast again at 8-30 this morning and repeated at 1-30 p.m.

King Edward's broadcast has enabled the newspaper press in India to establish important unprecedent.

Rules of licence prohibited their publishing news heard on broadcast.

Last evening one or two leading newspapers got into touch with Post and Telegraph authorities and secured their consent to using King Edward's message.

It is learnt that the authorities were ready to grant the permission to all newspapers without discrimination.

Apprently, other press organisations did not know that such a privilege had been sanctioned, but a precedent has been created for the future use of broadcast news. subject to permission of the authorities.—A. P.

DURBAR EXHIBITION WORK SUSPENDED

MEERUT, Dec. 11.

It is learnt that Sir Yamin Khan, M. L. A., who had been put in charge of the arrangements for the Exhibition to be held on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh, has been telegraphically informed to suspend his work in this direction.—United Press.

"CHATEAU PETIT" AND MR. JEHANGIR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the resumed hearing of the 'Chateau Petit' case, in which Mrs. Gulbai Petit and Mr. Phirozshaw Petit are charged with fraudulent transfer of the property, Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager of the Bank of India Ltd., was re-examined by Mr. Lam, the defence Counsel of Mr. Phirozshaw Petit, to-day at 3-45 p.m.

Mr. A. G. Gray was further cross-examined as regards Mr. Jehangir Petit's assets.

Mr. Gray said that he knew everything including Mr. Jehangir Petit's interests in the Chauteau Petit, with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of P. I. & Company.

Further questioning Mr. Gray, Mr. Lam asked about the amount of four lakhs of rupees, which Mr. Jehangir Petit was to get according to the settlements made by his father and whether Mr. Gray knew how much of it was paid to him by the trustees and how much remained to be paid to him.

Mr. Gray told the Court he was unable to answer without seeing any memorandum or documents.

Mr. Lam further asked Mr. A. G. Gray if the interest of P. I. & Co. and that of the Bank of India were conflicting, and that Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, as the Director of the Bank, had conveyed all the information which could safeguard the interest of P. I. & Co., as well as that of the Bank of India.

In this case Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla appeared for Mrs. Gulbai Petit, Mr. Lam for Mr. Phirozshaw Petit and Mr. H. D. Banaji for the Bank of India.

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ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished bride for Muslim double graduate, bachelor (26), settled. No caste restriction. Box No. 7423 "Bombay Chronicle"

For friendly communication, marriage, inter-caste or inter-provincial apply with postage: Mukhopadhyaya, Farel, Bombay, 12. 7428.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Organiser and Organising Secretary for the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. of Cawnpore, on Salary &/or commission. Unique opportunity for really capable persons of influence and good family connections. Apply to the Managing Director (shortly on tour) C/o. Sardargriha Hotel, Crawford Market, Bombay No. 2 7430.

Wanted—A qualified manager, a cashier and some clerks for the Rupnarain Bank. Apply with bust-photo and testimonials if any, stating age, height and minimum salary acceptable. Personal or cash security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Apply Managing Director, Rupnarain Bank, Ltd., Nala Street, Bareilly. 7384.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Three special representatives on monthly pay and commission. Secretary, Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (7368).

44. MEDICAL.

Rejuvenation. No gland grafting or surgical ligatures. Latest method. Results mystifying. Apply W. Turner, Rejuvenation Specialist 8, Elphinstone Road, Poona. (7293).

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured, Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. (7305).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free. Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

FREE BIRTH CONTROL ADVICE.

Available under medical supervision at the Family Hygiene Society's Birth Control Clinics:
On Mondays and Thursdays at Parakh's Hospital, Sandhurst Road: 3-5 p.m.
On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at the Welfare Clinic, Opp. K. E. M. Hospital, Parel: 3-6 p.m.

HOME OF PEACE

FOR CRIPPLED AND DISABLED CHILDREN
Erected on a hill amidst beautiful scenery.
URGENT NEED OF FUNDS for completion, etc.
Come and see.
or send your donation to the Revd. A. E. MASSEY,
Sevashram, A. Annavaram,
E. Godavari.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One Bhuria Babaji was arrested yesterday at 4 p.m. in connection with the murder of one Muslim Seaman, who was stabbed on October 17 last.

It is said that the suspect with one Sikh named Rudsingh Ditsingh stabbed the Muslim seaman on his way home near Musjid Siding Street. The Sikh was arrested, while the suspect was so long at large.

The suspect was remanded in police custody for a week as the inquiries are incomplete, at Mazagaon Court, to-day.

A Muslim hawker, possessing a big bread-cutting knife was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to undergo one week's imprisonment, by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar H. Brown, at Mazagaon, to-day.

One Alfonso D'Souza, three Pathans and one Muslim who were arrested for the breach of curfew order, were fined Rs. 10 each or in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Two Christians arrested for the breach of curfew order were fined Rs. 15 each.

A Muslim was arrested yesterday at Madanpura by the Nagpada Police for the breach of curfew order.

Defence Counsel said that the last night is considered, by Muslims as a 'holy night' and all Muslims keep awake during that night.

Taking this into consideration the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10, in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A Bhaiya who was arrested for the breach of curfew order was fined Rs. 10 or in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.

Two Christians and six Muslims who were arrested yesterday for the breach of Curfew order last night by the Nagpada police were ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 500, Rs. 10 cash deposit, in default to be in Police custody till December 22.

Nanji Karim (26), was arrested yesterday at 6 p.m. at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane near Bhuleswar with two large brass pots, which were identified by a Marwadi named Saligram Hiraji as a part of property stolen from the shop of Shamnaji Bhagaji at 1st Chinch Bunder Road which was looted during the riots.

The brass pots belong to the Marwadi Jamat.

The suspect was ordered to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 500, Rs. 100 cash, in default to be remanded into Police custody till December 22.

Mitha Karsan and another, who were arrested on a charge of rioting were ordered to be discharged by Mr Oscar H. Brown, at Mazagon Court, to-day.

FAMILY POISONING TRAGEDY CASE

Father Gave Wife And Children Poison, Hold Jury

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The deceased Dinanath Wrajlal having administered poison to his wife and two children with intent to put an end to their lives, killed himself by taking the same poison, was the finding of the Coroner's Jury to-day.

At about 11-30 a.m. on November 11, Dinanath Wrajlal a 30-year-old Hindu, his 18-year old wife and two children were found lying unconscious in their room at Gow Mukh Bhuwan at Mandvi. They were removed to the hospital. Moogabai Dinanath died at about 1-40 p.m. the same day at the J. J. Hospital. The two children, Raman Dinanath aged 5, and Babu Dinanath aged 1 1/2, died the same evening at the J. J. Hospital. Dinanath himself died at 11-30 a.m. the following day.

Wrajlal Govardhan, the father of Dinanath, stated that his daughter-in-law and his grandchildren went to his house at Kalyan from their native place on Tuesday, November 10, Dinanath took them to Bombay the same day.

Later on, on November 22 Wrajlal Govardhan received two letters. These were written by witness's deceased son and had obviously been sent to one Laboo from a city in the district of Madura; and Laboo had redirected them to Wrajlal. They were addressed to Wrajlal and a brother of his in Bijapur.

The letters contained indications that Dinanath had made up his mind to commit suicide. "It is better to die than to live in shame, he had written.

'Post mortem' showed that the probable cause of death was food poisoning, but the nature of the poison was not detected. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict as stated above.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK

UNPRECEDENTED HEAVY RUSH

AT THE

CINEMA.

MAJESTIC

Creating History in Motion Pictures, and that's

SANGEET MOVIETONE'S Super-Sensational Social Smash Hit of the Season.

Call of the Soul

Featuring:

Queen Songstress— —BAI JADDANBAI
Golden Voiced Hero— —A. HUSSAIN
World's Wonderful Child-Star— —BABY RANY
Beauty Queen— —URMILADEVI & Others.

SPECIAL EXTRA SHOW at 11 a.m. on IDD Day

Directed by India's only WOMAN-DIRECTOR: BAI JADDANBAI

Now in Its 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

AT THE

CINEMA.

MAJESTIC

(GIRGAUM).

Matinee Show on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 P.M.

Daily: 5-15 & 8 P.M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Kartik Vad 30, 1993
Muslim: Ramzan 28, 1355
Parsi: Tir 9, 1303
Hightide: 11-17
Lowtide: 5-55, 17-27
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.

Wednesday, December 16.

Ramzan-Id: Public holiday.
Banks closed.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

THIS MESSAGE IS FOR YOU

READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR PRESENT POSITION—IN BUSINESS —IN INCOME—IN SOCIETY—In MENTAL EQUIPMENT?

Can you put into vivid, convincing WORDS all the thoughts and plans your mind conceives—so clearly that others are influenced to co-operate? Can you use words so clear and concise, spoken or written, that you are enabled speedily to put through business deals, make large and numerous sales, close important contracts? The big positions in life always go to men and women who have the ability to express themselves perfectly, using the right words to win others to their way of thinking.

Winning Words are essential to your progress. Increase your knowledge of English by thousands of words and thus strengthen your social and business position immeasurably.

The Kleiser Correspondence Course In Practical English and Mental Efficiency

helps you to achieve mastery of the English language simply and speedily. By means of a series of easy lessons—altogether different from the ordinary school and college method of teaching "grammar," you can in an amazingly short time perfect your speech and writings, develop latent abilities, self-confidence and authority.

You will be a clearer and more agile thinker, know how to study any subject, make the utmost use of your intellectual powers and achieve distinction in your business, social and public life.

Write to-day for a free copy of the 52-page book "How to Become a Master of English"—a most interesting brochure which gives full particulars of Mr. Kleiser's unique course of postal instruction.

POST THIS COUPON

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE, Edward Park Road, DELHI, 33.

Gentlemen: Send me the booklet, "How to Become a Master of English," containing full particulars of the Grenville Kleiser Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Age ..... Occupation .....

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Tenth Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Girls' Dormitary" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil" Daily at 2-15, 5-15, and 8 p.m.
Morning show at 10-30 a.m.
CAPITOL—"High Tension" Daily at 5, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi" Daily at 2-30, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PATHE—"Swing Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Chhaya" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—""Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
THE EMPIRE—"The Crime of Dr. Forbes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—The "Awakening" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan" Daily at 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.
PLAZA—"Little Colonel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Call of the Soul" Daily at 5-15 and 8 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

COOPER FOR SATARA

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D.B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of Council will leave on December 16 for Satara where he will tour till January 3 and return to Bombay on January 4.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FOUND

A season ticket for the ensuing cricket Match has been found. The owner of the same should see the undersigned and take it, on giving due particulars, from G. G. Bhatkude, Depressed Classes Education League Free Night School, Princess Stret.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Two states of the soul: In dreams and after death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lorge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

NIKIZ-VEHDEEN

The 31st lecture in the series of the religious teaching of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

WORKERS' MEETING

A mass meeting of workers will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day (Sunday), at "Kamgar Maidan", Parel, at 5-30 p.m. in order to declare the independent candidature of Com. K. N. Joglekar in the Byculla and Parel General Constituency of Bombay Legislative Assembly. Com. S. P. Bhise will be in the chair. Comrades R. S. Nimbkar, Bhagle, Karnik, Maniben, Bhatkar etc. will speak.

R. T. PUBLICATION LEAGUE LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The public is hereby informed that the Rama Tirtha Publication League, Lucknow, is, as usual, going to celebrate its tenth All India Gita-Day, under the presidentship of Shri R. S Narayana Swamiji on the 11th bright half of Margshirst Samvat 1993, i.e. on Thursday the 24th instant at 4 p.m. in its premises, No. 25 Marwari Gali, Lucknow.

Besides Bhagvat Bhajan and music by the Bandhuva Samiti concert party, lectures on the teaching of Gita will be delivered by eminent scholars.

PROCLAMATION BROADCAST

The Bombay Station will broadcast the proclamation parade from 8-30 a.m. onwards on Monday.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. B. Keskar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

VARNA SYSTEM

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) Pt. Badriduttji Shastri will deliver a lecture on "Varna System" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS

The Annual Channukah Treat will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mr. Hyams Ezekiel, will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Pandit Badridutta Shasthri will deliver a lecture on the "Aryan Culture and Civilization."

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Pt. Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Principles Gita" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi)

PRABHU SEMINARY

The Junior Red Cross and Scout Function of the Prabhu Seminary will be held at the Students' Literary And Scientific Society's Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ CONCERT

There will be musical entertainment by Master V. Krishnan of Ramnad (vocal), Mr. Krishnaswami of Trivendram (violin), Mr. V. Eswaran of Madras (mridangam) and Mr. Ramamurthy of Madras (ghatam), at 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

TO CONGRATULATE HINDLEKAR

The gathering to congratulate D. D. Hindlekar, cricketer, will be held on behalf of the Bhandari Students' Association, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at People's Jinah Hall, Girgaon Back Road. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

KURAN LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The next lecture to the students of the First Aid Class organised by the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will be delivered at the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.)

HIND SANGITOTTEJAK MANDAL

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Hind Sangitottejak Mandal, there will be a Variety Entertainment of Vocal Music and dance by the well-known Dancer, Shrimati Menakabai of Belgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum. Sheth Kondaji Panduranga Khandke J. P. will preside.

G.E.T.'S C.I. BOYS HIGH SCHOOL

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the G.E.T.'s C.I. Boy's High School, Dadar, will be held in the school compound on Sunday, the 13th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.), H. H. Shrimant Balasaheb Pratinidhi, the Rajasaheb of Aundh will preside and H. H. Shrimati Savbhagyawati Ramabaisaheb will distribute prizes.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS' EDUCATION SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Ismailia Students' Education Society, an Elocution Competition will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Recreation Club Institute, Kandi Moholla, Jail Road, Bombay 9.

Mr. Chesumalli J. Rahimtulla, the President of the Society will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

At the Children's meeting to be held to-day from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. at the Laxmi Naggar Hall, 10th Road, Khar, Shrimati Dhan Lakshmi will give music, Mr. Prabhu Lal will relate stories and Shrimati Harshada Diwanji and Mrs. S. H. Jhabwalla will conduct games. Children's elders who had gone to attend the All India Children's Gathering will also attend.

A Warning

Mr. I.M. Oza, President of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, writes:—

My attention has been drawn to the fact that certain persons who worked as volunteers under Vile Parle Congress Committee or Chhawani during the C.D. movement have been going about Bombay and Suburbs and Maharashtra districts exploiting their connection with Vile Parle Congress Committee or Vile Parle Chawani in the past, and asking for monetory help under one pretext or the other.

I have, therefore, to warn the Congressmen in Maharashtra and the public in general that such persons have no connection whatsoever with the Vile Parle Congress Committee and that no kind of help should be given to such persons by Congressmen or in the name of the Congress.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ENTERTAINED

Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kt., President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, entertained to Lunch Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Chairman, and the members of the Railway Enquiry Committee, on Friday, the 11th instant, at the Orient Club.

Among those present were Mr. A. D. Shroff, The Hon'ble Sir Robert Bell, The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Sir Cusrow Wadia, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Mr. A. G. Gray, Sheth Mathuradas Vissanji, the Hon'ble Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, the Hon'ble Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, and others."

CALANGUTE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the League of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception, sons of Calangute residing in Bombay and its suburbs will celebrate at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, the feast of their Patroness, with a solemn High Mass, Exposition, Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. Rev. Fr. George Fernandes, D. D., Ph. D. of Calangute will preach on the occasion.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

A Physical Culture demonstration will be given by the pupils of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. under the directorship of Prof. Shashappa.

Sheth Minocher J. S. Kharas Esqr., F.S.S. (London), Chief Accountant, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd. will preside.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BRIAN DONLEVY
GLENDA FARRELL
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HIGH TENSION
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Deep-sea danger! High-jinks ashore! Two daredevil pals who live and love recklessly!

Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RAPTUROUS FIRST LOVE!
HERBERT MARSHALL
RUTH CHATTERTON
in
GIRLS' DORMITORY

Introducing an exciting new personality, warm, refreshing, vital...!
SIMONE SIMON

SARDAR LEAVES FOR MADRAS

To Tour Tamil Nadu For Ten Days:

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Committee, left for Madras by the Madras Express to-day, accompanied by his daughter Maniben Patel.

The Madras Corporation has decided to present an address to the Sardar when he reaches Madras to-morrow evening. Thereafter the Sardar will tour the Tamil Nadu Province for ten days and arrive in Bombay a day before he is due to leave for Faizpur for the annual session of the Congress.

Among those present at the station to give him a send-off were Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj; Messrs Mathurdas Tricumji; S. K. Patil; Jinabhai Joshi and others.

The Sardar will issue the names of the Congress candidates to contest the seats for the Madras Legislative Assembly within a day or two after consulting the Madras leaders.

In the meanwhile, Sjt. Bhulabhbhai Desai, member of the Frontier Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee, will prepare the recommendations regarding the aerial bombing question, to be placed before the Working Committee. The Frontier Sub-Committee will meet at Faizpur and go through the recommendations before they are submitted to the Working Committee.

Rs. 7,000 DISAPPEARS FROM DACCA P. O.

DACCA, Dec. 12.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Rs. 7,000/ from the Dacca Head Post Office.

It is alleged, last evening, when the day's closing cash balance was being counted, currency notes worth Rs. 5 000/ were found short from the bundle of notes of Rs. 10.000/ and another sum of Rs. 2.000/ was found short in some other account.

Police searched early this morning the house of Jatindra Mohan Das a clerk in the Cash Department of the Post Office in this connection and arrested him.—United Press.

463 RIOT ACCUSED PRODUCED IN WEEK

Fresh Devices Employed To Evade Provisions Of Police Chief's Order

The Director of Information writes:—

During the week ending December 11, four hunderd and sixty-three persons were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, in connection with communal disturbances. There were altogether 73 charge-sheets of which two were in connection with murder, while the rest were for breach of the Curfew Order and breach of the Police Commissioner's order banning the carrying of lethal weapons.

One hundred and sixteen persons were convicted for breach of these orders; some were fined and others were awarded substantive imprisonment, the fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 and imprisonment from one week to one month.

Devices To Evade Ban

Fresh devices are being employed in order to evade the provisions of the Police Commissioner's order. One man was found with a penknife to which was affixed a clip for fastening to the pocket. When fixed in the pocket, it gives the appearance of a fountain pen cover, and not a penknife at all. However, such cases, fortunately, have not been very numerous and, when discovered, a deterrent sentence has been passed.

Two hundred and ninety-five persons were remanded to police custody to enable the police to complete their investigation. Persons charged with rioting and looting were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount each, cash deposit varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Fifty-two persons were discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence against them.

C. F. ANDREWS SAILS

Says Will Bring Bengal's Case Before English Public's Notice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"There can be no question in my mind that the province of Bengal at the present time is most full of distress. I am determined to do all I can to bring the question of Bengal to public notice in England", said Rev. C. F. Andrews, who sailed for England by Mail Boat "Naldera" to-day.

Rev. Andrews will land at Marseilles and proceed first to Geneva and afterwards take part in a Conference at Bermingham in January. A week later he will proceed to Cambridge to deliver a course of University lectures on Pastrol Theology. He will be engaged in the series of lectures till April next year, and will proceed to India later.

In the course of the interview, Rev. Andrews said that two things profoundly disturbed him, the first one was the Zanzibar question, where Indian interests had been sacrificed wholesale after a struggle of more than two and half years. The second thing was the attitude of the Bengal Government with reference to the release of detenus. "I was glad", said Mr. Andrews, "that the Congress Working Committee has laid such stress on this factor in the political situation. When I reach England I am determined to do all I can to bring the question of Bengal before public notice. Of all provinces in India, there can be no doubt in my mind that Bengal at present is most full of distress".

MYSORE BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

K. P. C. C. Refers Question To Working Committee

MYSORE, Dec. 10.

The National Flag ban question in Mysore loomed large in the deliberations of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at Rani Bennur, with Mr. Siddappa Hosmani, M. L. A., in the chair.

The delegates moved an urgent private resolution condemning the continuance of the ban.

When the subject came up for consideration, several members made different suggestions and a heated discussion ensued. When things came to a head, Dr. N. S. Hardikar intervened and made a suggestion which was accepted and it was agreed to refer the matter to the Working Committee of the Congress.

Mr. Siddappa Hosmani was re-elected President for the coming year also.—United Press.

TO OFFICIATE FOR LAW MEMBER

Sir Manmanath Mukerjee Mentioned As Likely Nominee

NEW DELHI: Dec. 12.

The "United Press" understands that when Sir Nripendranath Sarkar, Law Member of the Government of India, proceeds on three months' leave immediately after the Budget session of the Assembly, Sir Manmanath Mukerjee, ex-Chief Justice of Bengal would act in his place.—United Press.

Sind Governor At Hyderabad

HYDERABAD: (Sind) Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Governor of Sind, accompanied by Lady Graham, his daughter, niece, Private Secretary and two 'Aide de Camps' arrived at the railway station this morning at about 9-30 by a special train from Karachi. A salute of 17 guns was fired as His Excellency descended from his carriage.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour of the 2/9th Jat Regiment, His Excellency and the party drove to the circuit House.

His Excellency was presented with addresses of welcome at the Holmstead Hall by the Hyderabad Municipality and the Hyderabad District Local Board this morning at about 11-30 a.m.

His Excellency made a joint reply to the two addresses.—United Press".

Rly. Inquiry Committee For Madras

MADRAS: Dec. 11.

The Indian Railway Inquiry Committee consisting of Sir Ralph Wedgwood (Chairman), Mr. V. A. Stainer, member and Messrs. Forbes-Smith, L. H. Kirkness and B. M. Strouts, advisers will arrive in Madras on December 16 and stay here till December 22 holding inquiry into questions connected with railways.

The Committee will begin their inquiry here on December 17 and sittings will conclude till December 21. They will receive representations on behalf of M. and S. M. Railway and other transport interests. The Committee will leave Madras on December 22 for Calcutta.—United Press.

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BOMBAY TALKIES'

"Izzat"

Starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

with

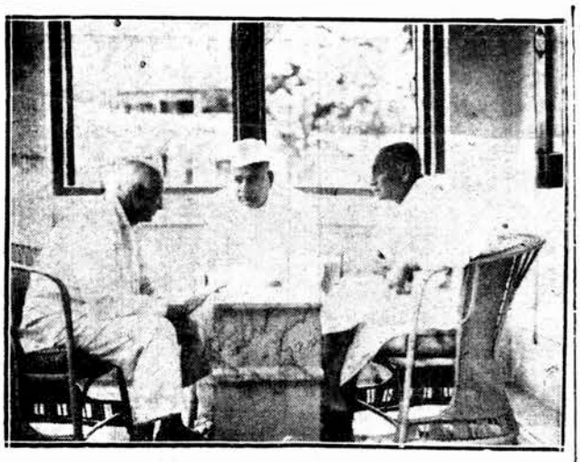
ASHOK KUMAR, Kamta Prashad, Chandraprabha, Mumtaz Ali, Pithawala, Sunita Devi, Joshi, Manohar and a thousand Extras.

FORTHCOMING CHRISTMAS ATTRACTION

At

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Mr. C. T. Pundol, a Poona cameraman, has been granted a Diploma in Professional Photography and Cinematography by the New York Institute of Photography. The diploma embodies proficiency in Cine-Technic of Sound, Technicolour and its allied phases.



Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, closeted together discussing the office question during the Working Committee proceedings on Thursday.

Magistrate Forgot All Sense Of Proportion

Sessions Judge Reduces Sentences Of 2 Years R. I. On Detenus To Rs. 30 Fine

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail).

"What I am amused at is that, the learned Magistrate should have forgotten all sense of proportion in punishing the accused with this heavy sentence".

With these remarks Mr. S. M. Masiah, Sessions Judge of Mymensingh reduced the sentences passed on Birendra Kumar Roy Choudhury of Dasserjangal (Faridpur District) and Prasun Chandra Das Gupta of Patuakhali (Barisal) from 2 years' rigorous imprisonment to a fine of Rs. 30 only.

It appears that the two accused persons were detenus interned at Atpara and used to reside in a house within a few cubits from the Thana building. Both the detenus refrained from attending the Thana, as is alleged, on three occasions.

The defence was that the prosecution case was altogether false and the officer-in-charge made false reports because the detenus made complaints against the officer to higher authorities.

The Magistrate in the trial court convicted and sentenced the accused to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AGAINST POLICE

Sensational Sequel To Red Assassins Society Case In Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Charges under section 435 I.P.C. were framed against Hiralal Seth, accused in the "Society of Red Assassins" case charged with burning 21 cars in Lahore.

The accused pleaded not guilty and made a statement making serious allegations against the police of torture and beating while in police custody.

In the course of the statement he said:—

"I was not allowed to sleep and the confession which I made was extorted from me. I pointed out the places of arson at the instance of the police. It was said that I would be released if I would take the responsibility for all arson cases committed at Lahore."

The accused further alleged:—

"The dagger and the kerosene oil were not recovered from my possession but were planted in my pocket by the police in the Civil Line Police Station after the arrest. I was arrested while passing along Ferozepore Road."

Regarding other documents and posters alleged to have been recovered from his possession he stated that some of them had been written at the instance of the police.—United Press.

PATNA: Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan having expressed his unwillingness to preside over the Behar Youth Conference to be held at Begosarai on December 18 next, owing to pre-occupations, Swami Sampurnanand of Benares has been prevailed upon to accept the presidentship of the Conference.

ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN IN DELHI

Viceroy Stresses Need Of Public Support

NEW DELHI: Dec. 11.

"Malaria is the one single problem of the two Delhis, Old and New, and the contiguous districts. We have seen the latest scientific methods of controlling it. Very interesting they are. I think all who live in Delhi have already had an opportunity, from our own experience, to appreciate the good effects of the campaign against Malaria, which naturally is only just beginning to tell. These schemes are for the benefit of the poor just as they are for the benefit of the well-to-do. How essential it is that an effort of this kind should enjoy public support".

Thus observed His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of an informal talk this morning to journalists at the Kilokri Pumping Station after visiting the important sites of anti-malarial operations in Delhi.

Stressing the importance of public support to the schemes to fight malaria and deal with the sewage problem, His Excellency said that public opinion can only come from an understanding of the facts, from an understanding of what the problem really is and from an appreciation by the citizens, the ordinary run of men and women of the city, all the plans of those who are trying to serve the public in this regard. The series of schemes undertaken are designed to better the health and comfort and improve the amenity of life of those of us who live in Delhi, Old and New, and in the areas adjoining the two Delhis.—United Press.

NEW REGISTRAR

Mr. D. K. Kanga, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed to act as Registrar, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, when Mr. Manker, the present incumbent goes on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Kanga was appointed permanent Assistant Registrar in June, 1935, having previously acted in the post for three years. The age limit was relaxed in his case by a resolution of the Government of Bombay in recognition of the services rendered by him in the acting post during the riots

of 1932, on recommendation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who commended him for the assistance he rendered, at the time, when he had to be on duty throughout the night for about 82 days.

Mr. Kanga was a practising advocate for a number of years and on account of his legal training and experience and his record of service it was considered in the interests of Government to retain him in service, despite his having passed the age limit. He now passes deservedly to the higher post of Registrar.

REGRET IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 11.

"The King by his supreme gesture of renunciation has revealed the secret of his unparalleled hold on public imagination—his essential humanity", thus observes the "Hyderabad Bulletin" editorially commenting on the King's abdication news, which, though anticipated has evoked universal expressions of regret from the highest to the humblest in the State.

The paper adds: "In this his hour of trial and tribulation the heart-felt sympathy of every man in the British Empire and indeed of the world at large will go forth freely and in unstinted measure to one who has been the nearest approach to Kingly perfection."

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It's the Talk of the Town
New Theatres' Social Hit
MANZIL MANZIL
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GRIHA-DAH
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Take the Advantage of To-day's MORNING SHOW AT 10-30. to avoid crowd in the Evening Shows
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Time: 2-45, 5-15 and 8 p.m.

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New Theatres'
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DEVDAS
Starring:—
SAIGAL
JAMUNA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANYAL, NEMO, SHORE, KIDAR.
Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA
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Time: 5-15 and 8
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A Bhil in search of work

A famished Bhil

RELIEF WORK IN FAMINE-STRICKEN BHIL AREA

Gujerat P. C. C. Distributes Grain And Doles To Destitutes

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD: December 11.

The relief measures adopted by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee through the Bhil Seva Mandal of Thakkar Bapa consists chiefly of conducting cheap grain shops, the deepening of the existing wells of the peasantry and giving of doles to the infirm, the sick and the destitute in the famine-stricken talukas of Dohad and Jhalod. The Bhil Seva Mandal with its well-established and efficient organisation spread over both the Talukas is conducting all the above relief measures to the best of its abilities. The cheap grain shops are located at the following places; most of which are on the relief works started by the Government or local Board.

Following are the names of the places; where situated and sale of maize up to 6-12-'36 in Mds. and Srs.:—

1. Garbada, 12 miles from Dohad in south 570. 2. Jessawada, 9 miles from Dohad in south-west 385 (closed). 3. Rachheda, 14 miles from Dohad in east 159. 4. Navagam, 8 miles from Dohad in east 1,690. 5. Katwara, 7 miles from Dohad in south-east 1 352. 6. Agawada, 11 miles from Dohad in south-west 68. 7. Dohad town 3,290. 8. Mirakhadi, 8 miles from Dohad in north, 4,012. 9. Mahudi, 8 miles from Jhalod in north-east 2,832. 10. Pethapur, 17 miles from Dohad in north-east 3,026. 11. Limdi town, 14 miles from Dohad in north 4,555. 12. Jhalod town, 21 miles from Dohad in north 5,391. 13. Handi, 3 miles from Mirakhadi in west 26. 14. Lilwa, 4 miles from Limdi in east 1,665. 15. Dholakhakhara, 17 miles from Dohad in north-east 1,676. 16. Raliati, 14 miles from Dohad in north-east 1,600 (closed). Total 32,293 Mds. (A maund is equal to 40 kachha seers).

The shops at Katwara, Agawada, Handi, Pethapur, Lilwa, Dholakhakhara are on or near the relief works of the Public Works Department or Local Board so as to give relief to the labourers. On all the shops except those of the towns a little quantity of salt is given free to every customer. The main requirements of the Bhil diet is maize, chillies and salt.

As the payment is done weekly on the relief works, to meet with the immediate requirements of the labourers an arrangement has been made by the Bhil Seva Mandal with the Public Works Department so that the labourers can get maize from the shops on the chits issued by the Department, the price of which is recovered on the payment day by the workers of the Mandal.

The well-deepening work is in full swing. 100 wells in Jhalod Mahal and 60 wells in Dohad taluka are being deepened. The wells are in about 50 villages of the talukas. Applications from the farmers are still forthcoming in number and the life-members of the Mandal after careful investigation give sanction to the deepening work. The deepening of each well cost about eight to ten rupees. I had an extensive tour in the villages and inspected many wells. This work has been a boon to the Bhils as the gram and wheat crops which had no prospect due to want of moisture in the soil and water in the wells has been revived by irrigation.

Moreover these wells which are deepened will be the best preventive measure against future scarcity due to irregular and less rains. Side by side this work gives labour to other peasants. It has absorbed about 600 workers. It is understood that the number of wells which are to be deepened will swell to 500 and the Mandal hopes to deal with all these wells. I intend to give further details very shortly of this beneficent work which is increasing the national wealth of our poor country.

Broadcasting Plans For India

Bombay, Calcutta And Madras To Have Short-Wave Stations

NEW DELHI: Dec. 12.

That Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras should be provided with ten kilowat short-wave transmitters is the latest decision of the Government of India and this has been made possible largely by considerable economies in estimated expenditure by taking advantage of the latest developments in radio technique.

Appreciable savings have also been effected as a result of tenders for transmitting equipment, which are far below the estimates in view of the fact that firms tendering for equipment would not have to send out technical staff for their installation as Mr. Goyder, Chief Engineer of the All-India Radio, would supervise this arrangement himself. In fact this economy has enabled the Government to have ten kilowat short-wave stations instead of five kilowat stations as originally planned. Savings made by taking advantage of latest developments in radio technique are being used to provide new short-wave transmitter for Bombay in addition to twin short-wave transmitters at Delhi. Madras will be provided with ten kilowat short-wave transmitter for service throughout the Presidency and a two hundred watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras city.

SINGLE MAST AERIAL.

The new stations will benefit by recent progress in the design of broadcasting equipment and it is fortunate for India that these features can be incorporated in equipments and, thereby, provide this country with first class broadcasting system. Medium wave transmitters will use a single mast as aerial system and provide a highly efficient radiator. This means considerable saving in expense over conventional arrangement of two masts supporting an aerial. In both medium-wave and short-wave transmitters high power class B systems of modulation will be used which affords considerable economies in power consumption. As a result of recent developments in wireless transmitting valves the five kilowat medium-wave transmitters will operate entirely with radiation cooled valves. All-India Radio Transmitters will be the first transmitters giving power of five kilowat without resorting to water-cooled valves. This simplifies operation and permits considerable saving to be made on water-cooling system pumps, radiators and storage tanks. In fact, the authorities here claim that all equipments comply with rigid specification as to frequency response and absence of distortion and will give purity which is not excelled in any country.

FUTURE OF SHORT-WAVE

As regards the decision to provide ten kilowat short-wave transmitters for Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, authorities recognize that short-wave service is of great importance as it will provide a measure of service to the whole of India. Medium-wave transmitters are primarily intended to give first-grade service on inexpensive

(Continued on Page 37.)

"CHIMOTE'S WILFUL DISTORTION OF INTERVIEW"

What Gandhiji Said On Savarkar Memorial

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 12.

When the attention of Mahatma Gandhi was drawn to his interview to one Mr. Chimote of Wardha, published in a Nagpur Marathi Weekly, and copied in Bombay Marathi Weeklies Mahatma Gandhi stated:

"The interview with me is a wilful distortion of the conversation and it gives me much pain that young men should betray themselves into making coloured statement so as to make them convey a meaning which is the very opposite of the speakers. It is perfectly true that I have declined to sign a memorial for the removal of the restriction on the movements of the patriot Savarkar. I told Mr. Chimote that I had, in my own humble way, endeavoured to secure full freedom for both Savarkar Brothers and no one would be more glad than I, to see the restrictions on the patriot Savarkar removed. I refused to sign a memorial because my way of moving in such matters is different."—A. P.

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NOVEMBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of November was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for November.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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B. P. C. C. Elections Postponed 'Sine Die'

Two Propositions Ruled Out Of Order

At the urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held on Saturday evening, at the Congress House, it was decided that the election of the Delegates—members of the B. P. C. C.—should be postponed 'sine die' in view of the disturbed conditions in the City.

A resolution regarding the elections, moved by Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., was ruled out of order by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C.

Another resolution, but differently worded, and moved by Mr. M. R. Masani, was also ruled out of order, by the President of the meeting, for the same reasons, namely, that constitutionally there was no provision for the election of the A. I. C. C. members by a B. P. C. C., a part of which consists of members from the previous body.

At the outset Mr. S. K. Patil said that two meetings of the B. P. C. C. had been held previously to consider the position regarding holding elections of delegates, and both the times it had been decided that elections should be postponed in view of the disturbed conditions in the city. At the last meeting it was tentatively decided that elections should be held on the 13th of this month, but the Executive was authorised to postpone the elections in case it was found that the situation in the city had not improved. Accordingly the Executive thought it fit to postpone the elections as they had received letters from two or three Ward Committees saying that it would not be possible to hold the elections in their wards as the situation there had not improved.

The matter was considered by the Working Committee as also the President himself. They wanted to find some way out of the constitutional impasse, as it was not possible to hold elections in some wards and postpone it in some other wards. Nor was it allowed according to the Constitution that some members of the old B. P. C. C. and some of the newly-elected members should join together and elect the members of the All-India Congress Committee. It was felt that the election should be held in all the Wards, or there should not be any elections at all for sometime to come, but there could not be any patch-work. Even the Working Committee could not override the Constitution.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY.

The speaker then referred to the difficulties in the way of holding the elections at this stage, when the tense feeling in the city was still existent. Even if it were possible to hold the elections in all the Wards on the 20th, Mr. Patil thought that it would be difficult to get all the voters to come and exercise their votes, because the Quadrangular match would be on, and it was a known fact that the people of Bombay were 'fanatics' as far as cricket was concerned. Even the worst critic on the B. P. C. C. could not accuse anyone of shirking the elections.

The speaker next referred to the conversations that he had with the President of the Congress on the subject, as also the private letter that he had received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a personal capacity. In view of those suggestions, Mr. Patil moved that the general election be held on 20th (Sunday) and the election to the A. I. C. C. be held the very next day. In case it was not possible to hold elections in B and E and other Wards, the sitting members of the B. P. C. C. from those wards should exercise their vote in the election of the A. I. C. C. members.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that it would be impossible to hold the elections in the B Ward as people were not moving about freely as yet.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji wanted to know why the House which was always so scrupulously sticking to Constitution wanted to follow unconstitutional methods by passing a resolution like the above one.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker suggested that it would not be possible to hold the elections in the Dadar Ward.

Mr. M. R. Masani seconded the proposition and said that it was just and proper that the primary electors were given the opportunity to exercise their right. He suggested that a definite time should be fixed for deciding as to whether the election in certain wards should be held or not. He suggested the 16th as the last date on which it should be decided as to whether the election in a particular Ward would be held or not.

ALLEGED "PARTISANSHIP"

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi expressed surprise that the President of the Congress should show partisanship. Just because he wanted to favour a certain section he wanted certain things to be done. (Voice: Question). (Mr. Brelvi wanted to know whether Mrs. Munshi was entitled to make such remarks against the President). She suggested that the President should be informed that with all due respects to his wishes, the B. P. C. C. did not think it advisable to hold the elections at present.

Mr. S. K. Patil cleared the misunderstanding that seemed to be prevalent among some members. The President had not given any decision in the matter of holding the elections in the city. The B. P. C. C. had absolute freedom to decide as it thought fit in the light of the situation in the city. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the Indian National Congress, and he had kept himself above parties. He had not imposed his will on the B. P. C. C.

Mr. K. M. Munshi rose to a point of order, and said that the proposition was out of order, inasmuch as it contemplated doing certain things, which was not permitted by the Constitution.

Mr. Masani, speaking on the point of order, said that the resolution was quite in order, and remarked that certain members were trying to shirk the elections for their own reasons.

Mr. Soonderdas wanted to know if what had been suggested by the Congress President was a President's fiat. He considered that the proposition was out of order.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that the House was competent to consider the point of order raised by Mr Munshi.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Mr. Nariman giving his ruling said that the latter portion of the resolution contemplated something which was not allowed by the Congress Constitution. If Mr. Patil wanted to move the earlier part of it only, he would allow it, if not he had to rule the proposition out of order.

Mr. Patil said that he did not want to change the proposition.

The President then ruled the proposition out of order.

Mr. M. R. Masani then moved that the elections in all Wards be held on the 20th of this month, and in case elections were not possible in certain wards the President of the Congress be requested to exercise his right, if he felt himself competent to do so, of allowing the old delegates from these wards to exercise their votes in the election of the A. I. C. C. members.

Mr. Nagindas Master rose to a point of order, and said that the Chairman had ruled a similar proposition out of order, and hence the proposition moved by Mr. Masani could not be in order.

Mr. Munshi wanted to know if the President had any such powers as had been suggested by Mr. Masani.

Mr. Masani said that the B. P. C. C. had a right to make a request. He understood that the Working Committee had delegated certain powers to the President.

Mr. Munshi said that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was a member of the Working Committee, and it would be possible to know if any such powers had been delegated to the President.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai: I am not aware of any such resolution.

ALLEGED "BACK-DOOR" TACTICS.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji said that with the ruling out of order of Mr. Patil's resolution, the door had been shut, and anything sought to be brought through the back door should not be permitted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he would allow only the first part of the resolution to be moved, as the second part was practically the same as the second part of the previous resolution.

Mr. M. R. Masani wanted to move the whole resolution and the President ruled it out of order.

Mr. Nagindas Master, moved and Mr. Ramdas Pratap seconded that the election be postponed 'sine die.'

Mr. K. M. Munshi speaking on the proposition said that it was easy to talk about shirking the elections, etc., but as responsible citizens of Bombay they were bound to take into consideration the situation in the city. It would be a piece of folly on the part of the B.P.C.C. to decide on holding the elections at present. One seat more or less on the A. I. C. C. did not much matter, but the House could not take the responsibility of holding the elections under the conditions prevailing in the city. The President, if he so wished, could exercise his authority and prevent the four sitting members of the A.I.C.C. from voting, and heavens would not fall if the delegates from Bombay were not allowed to vote at Faizpur.

"CAT OUT OF BAG."

Mr. M. R. Masani, opposing the resolution, said that the cat was at last out of the bag. Mr. Master's resolution was out from Mr. Patil's bag. Politeness was not a quality among certain members of the House. The speaker was surprised that the Chairman had ruled his proposition out of order. The speaker referred to the primary voters in the city, and said that they were being prevented from exercising their right of holding election.

Mr. Munshi wanted to know if that was a correct statement of facts.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai: Utter misrepresentation.

Mr. Masani, continuing, said that in case the elections were not held, it would mean the disfranchisement of the electors' right. The House possibly did not realise the dire consequences of not holding the elections. The only logical implication of not holding the elections was disfranchisement of the primary electors.

Mr. Lele supported the resolution, and was surprised at the attitude taken up by the Socialist member Mr. M. R. Masani.

Mr. S. K. Patil in the course of his speech, neither supporting nor opposing the proposition before the House, said that Mr. Masani had not been fair to him. At the bottom of all this agitation for holding the elections was nothing but a demand for a seat on the A.I.C.C. for the Socialists. Once they got the seat, it did not matter how they got it, and they would not care a farthing for the 28,000 Congress electors in the city. It had been suggested that one of the four members of the A. I. C. C. should resign, and the seat given to the Socialist member, so that there might be an end of the whole trouble. The speaker had made the suggestion to the President as well as the Working Committee that if any member in Bombay—the speaker would prefer Mr. Masani—was selected as a member of the Congress Cabinet, he would see to it that he was elected to the A. I. C. C. The cat that was out of the Socialist bag, was that one of them expected to become a member of the Congress Cabinet.

Mr Munshi offered to resign if anyone from Bombay was to be selected to the Congress Cabinet.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED 'SINE DIE'

Mr. Nagindas Master, winding up the debate, said that postponing the elections was not shirking elections but representing the wishes of the electors, who through their Ward Committees had conveyed to the B. P. C. C. their difficulties.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

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7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Classical Song Recital. 7-50 p.m: Falkman and his Apache Band. 8-30 p.m: Newton Abbot (Devonshire) Fat Stock Market Programme. 9-0 p.m: Light Orchestral Music. 9-10 p.m: A Religious Service. (Roman Catholic). 10-0 p.m: Weekly Newsletter. Sports Summary and Announcements. 10-25 p.m: Envoi.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. By Sangit Ratna Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. Accompanied by: Kapileshwar Bros., Tambora and Harmonium. Shamsudin, Tabla. 1-0 p.m. 'Monsieur Beaucaire.' Adapted from Booth Tarkington's Novel. Lyrics by Adrian Ross, Music by Andre Messager, Produced by Gordon McConnel and Rex Haworth. (A BBC Recorded Programme). 4-30 p.m. Gujarati Kirtan. By Harikirtankar Vyas Maganlal Gandalal. 5-15 p.m. Talk (Marathi): 'Lives of Indian Saints: Ramdas.' By N. R. Phatak. 5-30 p.m. 'Samaj.' A Marathi musical play. Written and directed by R. J. Varde. Featuring Nalini Nagpurkar, N. G. Guhe, B. D. Sanap, S. D. Chawdhari and Shridhar Mayekar. 6-30 p.m. Evensong (Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay). 7-45 p.m. A Musical Interlude. (Records). 8-0 p.m. A Studio Concert. By The Radio Quartet. 8-30 p.m. The News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. The Radio Quartet (Contd.). 9-30 p.m. Talk (English): 'The Conquest of the Ether.' By S. R. Kantebet. 9-45 p.m. The News. 10-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Amir Khan of Indore. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded). 8-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Cooking for Pleasure.' No. 15. Preparation of Papeetas. By Mrs. Parant Lal. 9-15 a.m. Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala. (Binkar). Saraswati Veena. Bhairon (Pritham Shudh) Alap. Paraj (Khayal). Basant (Khayal). 9-45 a.m. Mrs Bina Roy. Khayal, Thumri and Bhajan. 10-10 a.m. Inyat Husain, Lahore. 'Sari duniya mujhe Kahti tera saudai hai, Ab mira hosh mein ana tiri ruswai hai.' 10-20 a.m. Daleep Singh. 'Gujariya kare makhen ka mol.' Thumri Bhairvin. 11-30 a.m. An Organ Recital By F. C. Collins. Excerpts from the Oratorio 'Saul', Handel. 'Lento from Sonata in G, Bach. Lieder Ohne Worte, Mendeissohn. Marche Horeique, Saint-Saens. 12-30 p.m AIR Orchestra C. Sawant Sarang 12-40 p.m. Daleep Singh. 'Brij pa: niki aj ghata', Malhar. 'Sab din hot na ek saman.' Bhajan. 1-0 p.m. Mrs. Bina Roy, Thumri and Bhajan. 1-20 p.m. Inayat Husain. 'Shama kia hukm diya karti hai jal jane ka, Ag men girna to ik khel hai parwane ka.' 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. Daleep Singh. 'Rasna klun na ratat siya ram,' Bhajan. 'Ab kaise chhute ram rat lagi Bhajan. 5-40 p.m. Inayat Husain, Lahore. 'Ik pal karo piya dh'an.' Khayal Bhopali. 'Yeh ankh woh hai jo karti aai just-o-ju teri.' 6-0 p.m. Mrs. Bina Roy. Khayal and Thumri. 6-20 p.m. Hamir on Sitar. 6-30 p.m. Dalip Singh. 'Ja ja re bhaunra door door.' Thumri Kedara. 6-40 p.m. Inyat Husain, Lahore. 'Manin hazar manaten rad na hui bala-i-dil. Dard ki aur barh gaya main ne jo ki dawa-i-dil.' 'Jalwa numa hain mastivan dida-i-numbaz men, Loot rahe hain karwan sabr ka khab-i-naz-men.' 7-0 p.m. 'For Villagers Only.' A Dharmic Opera. 'Sita Banbas or Lav Kush.' By AIR Singers. (Delhi Market Rates at 7-48 p.m. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): 'Look Ahead.' No. 5. Woman. By Al-i-Ahmad Sarur. 8-15 p.m. AIR Orchestra A. (Queen of the Night) 'Rat ki Rani.' 8-30 p.m. Mrs. Bina Roy. Khayal and Thumri. 8-45 p.m. Abdul Aziz Khan of Patiala (Binkar). Vachitra Veena. Darbari Kandra (Alap) Adana Kandra (Khayal). Khmmaj (Thumri). 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): 'Along the Frontier.' No. 15. Duffias, Arbors, Nagas and their Character'stics. By Dr. J. H. Hutton. (A series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier. from Baluchistan to Chittagong). 10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. Instrumental Music. Sanai (Bhairava). By Ali Hossain and Party. 9-1 a.m. Thungri. By Kamalabala. 9-26 a.m. Classico-Modern Song. By Tarapada Chakravarty. 9-51 a.m. Instrumental Music. Esraj Solo (Bhairavi). By Dakshina Mohan Tagore. 10-1 a.m. Bhajan. By Indubala. 10-26 a.m. Scetar Solo. Alap Jaunpri. By Jitendra Mohan Sengupta. 10-51 a.m. Review: 'Stage and Screen.' By Spectator. 11-6 a.m SB Paul Strauss and his Orchestra. (Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel). News in English. 6-6 p.m. SB Church Service. (Relayed from St. Andrew's Church). 7-21 p.m. Talk: 'The Bratachari Movement in Bengal. By G. S. Dutt. 7-36 p.m Modern Bengali Song. By Haren Chatterjee 7-51 p.m. Tagore Song, By Haripada Chatterjee. 8-6 p.m Topp-Thungri. By Provabaty. 8-21 p.m. Kirtan. By Radharany. 8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Seetar Solo (Desh). By Bimala Kanta Roy Chowdhury. 8-51 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Weather Report (In English). 9-21 p.m. SB The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. Leader: Prof. Phil Sandre, Mus. Doc. Conducted by A De Bois Shrosbree. The Second Concert of the Season (From the New Empire Theatre, Calcutta).

Phohi Programme

(WAVELENGTH 19.71 m.)

18-00—19-00 Special Broadcast for Asia, China, Japan. Further India by the Roman Catholic Broadcasting Association: Music. Political talk by P. de Waart. Mission news. Music. Talk by Mr. L. A. W. Venmans. Journal.

(WAVELENGTH 25.57 m.)

19-00 National anthem—opening announcement. 19-05 Talk on behalf of the V. P. R. O. by the Rev F. Dijkems 19-20 Special Broadcast for the Netherlands Indies by the Roman Catholic Broadcasting Association: Music. Talk by Mr. J P. Planje Music. Political talk by Mr. P. de Waart. Mission news Journal 20-20 Music. 20-25 The latest news from Holland. 20-35 Organ recital. 20-45 Microphone debutants 21-00 Close down—Nation anthem.

(WAVELENGTH 31.28 m.)

24-30 200 Special Broadcast for Africa by the Roman Catholic Broadcasting Association: Music. Political talk by Mr. P. de Waart. Mission news. Music. Talk. Journal.

Java Programme

WAVELENGTH 29 m. Also 20, 25, 27 and 31 m.)

6-15 Aeligious Music. 6-45 Classical music. 9-00 National Anthem. 9-03 Light Music. 9-30 Music by some members of the Nirom Orchestra. 10-00 Vocal Concert. 10-30 Nirom Orchestra 11-20. News. 11-30 Popular music. 12-00 Dance music. 12-20 News. 16-00 Elck-wat-wils by Nirom Orchestra. 17-00 News. 17-10 London Piano Accordeon Band. 17-30 Soprano. 18-30 Sporting News. 18-15 Light programme. 18-40 Merkelback concert. 19-10 Bridge 19-35 Dutch programme. 20-00 Dance music by Anson Weeks and his Orchestra. 20-30 Popular gramophone Music.

Delhi-Bombay Air Force Service Via Indore

INDORE, Dec. 11.

Messrs. J. D. Tata and Vincent of the Tata Air Service arrived at Indore by aeroplane and landed at the new Indore Landing Ground. The 'plane made a perfect landing.

Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, Sir Kailas Haksar from Gwalior, Sir Joseph Bhore from Bhopal also arrived and a private conference was held at Baxibagh, the Indore Prime Minister's residence for discussing the proposal of the Delhi-Bombay Air Service via Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. The conference, it is reported, favoured the idea that Indore should be represented by Sir Bapna and Mr. Kanungo, Finance Minister.—A. P.

EXAMPLE OF REWA RULER

Grant Of Revenue Remissions In Two More States

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 12.

Following the example set up by H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa, who granted remission in the revenue of the current year to the ryots of the State, Her Highness the senior Maharani of Rewa and the Chief of Anandgarh have also announced the grant of remissions in the current year's revenue, ranging from 12-1/2 per cent to 25 per cent to the tenants of their respective estates.—United Press.

INTERRUPTOR THRASHED

Incident At Poona Election Meeting

POONA, Dec. 12.

A young member from the audience, at an election meeting of the Democratic Swarajya Party held last evening, is reported to have been given severe thrashing for trying to interrupt Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, who was the principal speaker. Mr. D. V. Gokhale presided.

Despite previous warning, the youth is reported to have persisted in interrupting the speaker. This was resented by a section of the audience, who punished him with severe blows.—United Press.

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Around Theatre & Film Land

SANGEET'S SOCIAL MUSICAL CALL OF THE SOUL

At Cinema Majestic

The Cinema Majestic is being stormed by crowds since Saturday last to witness the Sangeet Movietone's latest release, the "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan," the biggest and the grandest super sensational social, musical extravaganza, which is no doubt an exceptional social masterpiece, successfully depicting the root causes of the present sorrowful plight of the Hindu society.

A unique story from the masterly pen of the great writer of Bengal, Babu Jallodhar Chatterji sweeps, through a mighty torrent of real incidents getting greater altitude of Drama at every step of incident and situation most ably knit, by that only woman Director of the country, Bai Jaddanbai the pride of India, until it crashes into a soul-stirring and pathetic but most effective end.

It is a tale of real incident and pathos, grippingly engaging the attentions and emotions of the audience, a beautifully moving story.—ever presented on the Bombay screen.

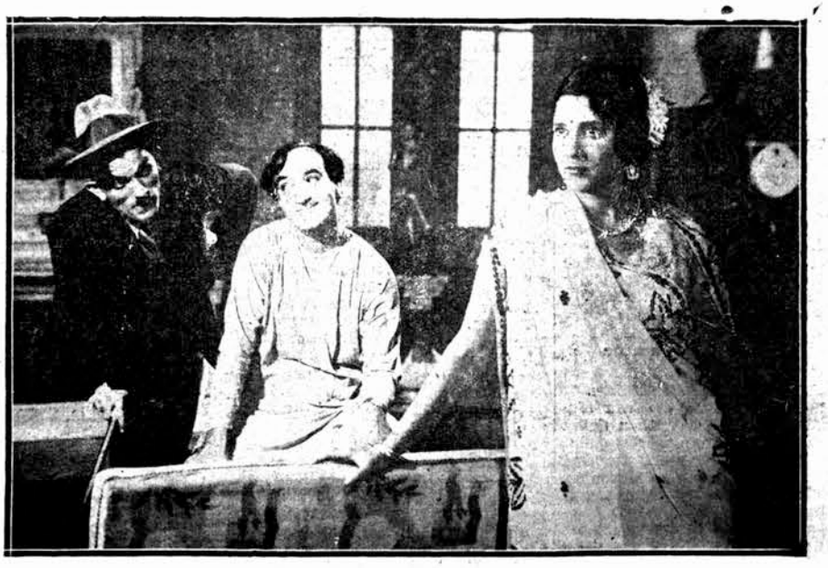
Bai Jaddanbai, besides directing this great picture of pictures, the "Call of the Soul" is playing th role of a deserted Hindu wife, deserted through no fault of her part, but because of the century-old reactionary social laws and she is really marvellous with her most scientific and melodious music, with her up to date cine-art and most heart-rending actions, laying bare the heart of the women, forced to be the "Daughters of Joy" by the destructive social rules and regulations. In the modern times this fact should be clearly understood and borne in mind that the maintenance of the outgrown at once absurd and gruesome, social traditions and customs, is sure to result in the most unhappy physical, mental and political disabilities.

Her direction shall also sweep the severest critics off their feet; her skill in controlling pathos, her feeling for beauty and art and her deep human understanding of different characters, undoubtedly make her an outstanding director of to-day.

Prominent in the supporting cast, the golden-voiced A. Husain, the most handsome hero of the Indian silver screen, successfully establishes himself as one of the greatest dramatic actors in the Indian cine-world to-day. Smt. Urmila Devi, the year's most charming new find, a cultured lady of high birth is a beauty queen, no doubt, with a sonorous voice. Her performance is, without question, a penetrating one, most sensitive and vital.

Baby Rani, India's most wonderful child star, with her heart-rending songs and charming actions, Sjt. Siddiqui of Puran Bhakta's fame, Miss Shahzadi, Yusuf, M. P. Sinha and others, all handle their respective roles with appreciable understanding.

This, in short, is the rarest Indian screen Gem and is of the type to be shown for the first time in the country. So citizens of Bombay, especially the Hindus, young as well as old, orthodox as well as reformists, should not miss this unique picture, and for others it is sufficient, we hope, to say that a visit at the Cinema Majestic is well-worth any price of admission.



"Jwalamukhi" with kumariPadma and Syt. Ghori at the West-End.

BOMBAY TALKIES' "IZZAT"

Christmas Attraction At Opera House

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Janma Bhoomi" is still drawing good houses at the Opera House even as it enters the sixth week. The Bombay Talkies' Studio staff are busy giving finishing touches to their forthcoming picture "Izzat" which is likely to be the Christmas attraction at the Opera House. The previous productions of the Bombay Talkies mostly dealt with the realities of present day Indian society. The story of "Izzat," which has been written by Miss J. Nandi, from Hyderabad (Deccan) will provide a new departure from the old themes. It deals with a dramatic episode in the history of the Bhils in the nineteenth century. Against picturesque background of hills which are the home of these primitive people is set a dramatic and exciting plot seething with the life and vitality which were the characteristics of the Bhils. Devika Rani who leads the cast as a role which, though different from any that she has hitherto played, will provide ample scope for her histrionic talents. Ashok Kumar, who plays opposite her has a powerful role which is expected to bring out all that is best in this young actor. In the supporting cast are such old favourites as Kamta Prasad, Pithawala, Mumtaz Sunita Devi and others. A whole army of extras was employed to give a proper atmosphere to the picture. Many songs and some very interesting traditional folk dances will be two of the striking features of "Izzat."

Srimati Jaddanbai in "Call of the Soul" At the Majestic

MINERVA STUDIO NEWS

CONTRIBUTED

Mr. Sohrab Modi is progressing fast with his ambitious production "Atma Tarang" and it looks like he will virtually shoulder in the front rank of the producers of first class screenfare, with this his first departure from the production of stage-plays. Novel in theme and bold in conception, the original story of Atma Tarang, depicts a plot of intensely engrossing interest, the type of which has never been presented on the Indian screen before. Mr. Modi is transforming this great story into a greater picture by his deft direction.

Mr. Dara Mistry the cameraman is turning out exquisite photography and Mr. Eduljee will claim for lucid and natural recording of Atma Tarang.

"Swing Time" with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire retained at Pathe

Sri. Enakshi Ram Rao in "Awakening"

About Studios And Stars

"Girl's Dormitory" at the Regal this week.

"The Crime of Dr. Forbes" at the Empire

DEEP SEA PICTURE WIRED FOR THRILLS ALIVE WITH LAUGHS

At The Capitol

Wired for thrills, alive with laughs, and super-charged with sizzling excitement and romance, "High Tension", new Fox Picture, opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre with Brain Donlevy, Glenda Farrell Norman Foster, Helen Wood and Robert McWade in the leading roles. As the title indicates, "High Tension" is a fast-moving film of thrills and suspense, with Donlevy and Foster appearing as dare-devil undersea cable workers, who, as they express it themselves, "have nothing to lose but their lives". The film hits its keynote in the opening scenes with Donlevy getting the air from his girl friend, Glenda Farrell, and winding up in the waterfront bar where he is rescued from a free-for-all by Foster. Donlevy, ace "trouble shooter" for an undersea cable company, gets Foster a similar job and teaches him all the tricks of the perilous trade. Returning to shore, Donlevy makes up with Miss Farrell and she agrees to marry him—providing he gets a shore job. In a burst of short-lived enthusiasm, Donlevy agrees and buys Glenda an engagement ring. But when difficulties occur under the ocean, Donlevy chafes at the restriction and eventually announces to Glenda that he is going out to hunt the trouble. The two have another love battle and Glenda tries to return his ring—but to her raging disgust it won't come off her finger. The film continues its mile-a-minute pace to its thrilling conclusion, which sets a new high for excitement and thrills in an unusual scene at the bottom of the sea.

Executive Producer Sol. M. Wurtzel selected Allan Dawn to direct the film, which was adopted to the screen by Lou Breslow and Edward Eliscu from the story by J. Robert Bren and Norman Houston.

BRILLIANT ROMANTIC TRIUMPH INTRODUCES EXCITING NEW STAR

At The Regal From Saturday

A brilliant new screen star—talented, glamorous, beautiful—is revealed in "Girls' Dormitory", Twentieth Century-Fox picture which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. Hailed as the most important screen discovery in years, Simone Simon (pronounced See-Moan See-Moan) made her debut in a stirring and entralling film that stands as one of Hollywood's outstanding achievements. Herbert Marshall and Ruth Chatterton are starred in the production and their inspired performances aid in making "Girls' Dormitory" what it is — the most human, realistic and revealing story of rapturous first love ever brought to the screen. Darrvl F. Zanuck especially selected this film to introduce Simone Simon to the American public and screen and the chieftain of the twentieth Century-Fox studio also surrounded the famous Continental star with an impressive cast which, in addition to Marshall and Miss Chatterton features Constance Collier, J. Edward Bromberg Dixie Dunbar, John Qualen and Shirely Deane. The story of a young girl

(Continued on Page 34.)

THE CRIME OF DR. FORBES

At The Empire

Ever since the days of Aesculapius, who was defied by the Greeks and glorified by Homer, diseases that flesh is heir to are being solved and searched into. Yet there are diseases plenty and to spare which are listed in the limbo of the incurables and which are the stock-in-trade of many an Institute. The pain and suffering of these diseases are so intense that they shame the very science of medicine driving the patient at times to suicide. Cases have occurred all over the world where the patient has sought all sort of artifices to end the suffering by ending life. Only this month there has occurred a case in Gangra valley where a young man of 20, full of hope for the future, found his abdominal pains so excrusiating as to need deliverance through self-murder. The British House of Lords considered the subject of such moment that they are already discussing a Bill to legalise euthanasia under certain circumstances to be approved under the Bill by recognised medical practitioners who, on entry into the honourable profession, are obliged to subscribe to an oath that she or he will not hurt or wrong any patient, or administer any deadly drug or even counsel its administration.

In the development of modern society, almost anything can reasonably happen. If sterilization for one reason or the other which in the opinion of the orthodox is destroying the life of the unborn and as such constitutes murder, can be legalized, why not, like the right to live, the right to die when death is in sight, so as to make the act of dying as humane as God's mercy, as depicted in the picture. If euthanasia has not been legalized before, it must have been because other things being equal, it was considered too dangerous to give power to a doctor to end a human existence, and usurp the functions of the supreme dispenser. Perhaps the justification for the Bill before the House of Lords may be the same universal intuition which touches every single individual in the most minor illnesses, to exclaim that he were better dead though he has not the slightest intention to die, just as infidels are wont to utter "Oh, my God" in stupefaction, when they have not even the faintest faith in Him. As such God and Death might as well be synonyms. In other recumbent diseases such as paralysis of the third degree, incurable leprosy or syphilis where the patient is a potential danger to society, the same doctrine could be propounded. Under legal parlance murder has been variously, and even vicariously, described as manslaughter, culpable homicide, but in medical parlance it might come to be described as mercy-killing.

If nothing, the picture, which acquits the doctor practising euthanasia, will strongly focuss the attention of the medical world to the more energetic solution of incurable diseases, the common cold being a standing disgrace to the potency of medical treatment and which even in the Utopia of Dean Inge, centuries ahead, will remain incurable. If the scientist will not cure the incurable, the determination of the public by a process of negative theory will compel him to. We recommend the picture first and foremost to the medical profession, and then to the legal profession who, every case of murder has proved, must possess some knowledge of medicine to keep at times, the permutations and combinations of medicine itself, at bay.

"High Tension" at the Capitol this week.

Kumari Bibo in "Manmohan" (Sagar) at the Imperial

BRILLIANT ROMANTIC TRIUMPH INTRODUCES EXCITING NEW STAR

(Continued from Page 33.)

knowing the tumult of love for the first time. "Girls' Dormitory" opens an exclusive finishing school where the daughters of the very wealthy are sent to complete their education. Herbert Marshall is director of the school, and it is with him that Simone a pupil, falls in love. Ruth Chatterton, a member of the faculty also loves Marshall but conceals her affection behind a mask of friendliness and admiration. Like a school girl Simone first whispers her love only to her heart but then, like a woman she fights for the happiness that only love can bring. In a brilliant scene, Simone brings their tangled affairs to a climax—a climax that reveals the newcomer one of the most inspired actresses ever to grace the screen.

Under Irving Cummings deft direction, Simone reveals the talents that stamped the most thrilling star of the Continent while Marshall and Miss Chatterton are superb in their respective portrayal.

PRABHAT STUDIO NEWS

"Tukaram" Successful In Maharashtra

"Tukaram" the Marathi talkie directed by Messrs. S. Fattelal and V. Damle is running in its fourth week at Poona. It is also released at many important stations. It is attracting huge crowds everywhere and breaking records at places like Nasik. The picture has become so popular that suggestions to produce it in Hindi are being made every day by many. Mr. Vishnupant Pagnis and Gouri are at their best. Mr. Bhole has ably handled the music side.

K. NARAIN KALE PRODUCTION:

Few more scenes and Mr. K. Narain Kale's picture will be completed. He is taking great pains to make 'Beyond the Horizon' (the title of his picture in English and Vaha in Hindi) a big success. A fine story, original and sweet music, studied direction and a grand ancient background are some of the characteristics of this picture. Master Krishnarao who is in charge of the music side of the picture has given best work. The cast includes reputed artists such as Chandramohan, Leela Chitnis, Shanta Apte, Karunadavi, Chotu, Buwasaheb, Bhagwat and others. Two new stars are arising on the horizon of Prabhat in this picture. In a dashing role of an Anarya-Prince Mr. Prahlad an impressive young actor is making his debut. Another fresh lad Mr. Ullhas is appearing in a fine role of a young Arya Officer. These two young men are sure to add to the list of Prabhat's able artists.

ANOTHER STUDIO IN PRABHAT NAGAR

The construction of a new big studio just behind the present one is going on very fast. But it is not all to be used to produce two pictures at a time. It will simply facilitate the usual work.

SHANTARAM'S SOCIAL

At last the news about Shantaram's first social hit is out. He has selected two social stories. One by Mr. Narayan Hari Apte—the famous novelist of Maharashtra and the author of Amritmanthan and Rajput Ramani. Another is by Mr. Y. G. Joshi the famous short story writer of Maharashtra. The story by Mr. Apte has been taken first. It has been adapted from his original novel 'Na Patnari Ghosta'. It is a story based upon vital social problem. The novel had made a great sensation at the time of its publication in Maharashtra. Mr. Shantaram is concentrating all his abilities to bring this story to the screen with an original new technique. For Hindi dialouges and songs Munshi Ajji the famous dramatist of North the author of Sharif Khun, Payame Hak, Tasabeere Bala, Yasha Deepak and Chalat Duniya) has been engaged. As for the cast-wait-it will be out very shortly giving out some dear old and some new names. The title of Mr. Shantaram's first social is out at the very beginning contrary to his unusual habit and it is "The Unexpected" in English and 'Na Patnewali Bat' in Hindi. The story is as novel and attractive as the title. Shantaram's first social is certainly going to be an event in the history of the Indian screen. The story Mr. Y. G. Joshi is writing, promises to be a bery powerful one. He is busy finishing the remaining portion of it.

"My cold disappeared entirely"

Singapore: "After inhaling Vapex for a couple of days my cold, which had been troubling me for weeks, disappeared entirely. . . Since using Vapex I am never more troubled with colds. I shall always recommend it to my friends."

From a Vapex user.

You too should use Vapex, not only to cure colds but to prevent them. Have it ready for use at the very first signs. Vapex is quick in action because it destroys the germs in the nose and throat. It is pleasant and economical in use.

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STUDIO NEWS— NEW THEATRES

"DIDI" New Theatres' next Bengali picture (and Hindi too, though the name of the Hindi Version has not yet been fixed) directed by Nitin Bose is nearing completion.

I had been to the Studio the other day. There was a great uproar—a labour strike and Saigal was almost beaten to death! I was pushed into the scene of occurrence by a great surging crowd! There was Saigal lying on the floor—blood coming out of his nose. Apparently he was badly hit by the labour leader Amar Mullick. For the moment I forgot that I was in a film Studio, there was excitement all round and every body seemed to be a mill-hand with blood in his eyes! Saigal's part was a painful one—first he was hit by Amar Mullick (for the Bengali Version) and then by Nawab (for the Hindi Version). Poor Saigal—he was hit but could not hit back! Then there was the Mill Doctor and the Ambulance! Nitin had arranged for everything in a most natural and life-like way. I had the opportunity to witness Kamlesh and Chandra—just after the labour riot on the scene of occurrence—the Mill Manager's room. They played a part, which brought tears to my eyes. I have had the occasion to witness many a 'shootings'—but I don't remember to have seen any like the one I have just described! Both the Hindi and Bengali Versions of Nitin's picture are nearing completion and things may be ready for the screen within a very short time.

Director Hem Chunder has left with his party to the coal-field location for the outdoors. They are likely to return within a week and may commense the interior immediately. Uma Sashi is now quite fit to enter the Sets and face the Camera and the Mike.

Director Barua's Story for his next picture has been finally selected and he has started writing the scenario and dialogues. Most probably Mr. Barua's next picture will be a Hindi Talkie, the story is from the pen of one of the most famous novelists of Bengal, whose name will be disclosed in due course.

"Maya" (Bengali) is awaiting release in Chitra. Certain remodelling has been done and nothing has been spared to make "Maya" a super hit of the Season. From the technical side—no room has been left for bettering and all combined—Maya is sure to be something very new to the Bengali fans. It may be mentioned here in this connection that the Hindi Version of Maya has earned for itself a very big success all over India (it is going to be released at New Cinema after Amar Jyoti's run is over). Maya has been declared by some severe film critics as one of the finest Indian productions. This is also expected of the Bengali Maya. R. C. Boral's music and Azuri's dances are special points of appeal in Maya. Director Barua has utilised both most perfectly.

PARLE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT HECKLED

Sequel To Appointment Of Unqualified Clerk

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 10.

Last night's meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality passed off without any incident or much heat being produced. But the President Mr. De'Mello was often heckled on the question of the ratification of his action in re-appointing an unqualified temporary clerk. Member after member enquired why a non-matric clerk was appointed when even graduates were available to fill up vacancies in the Municipality. The President assured the House that this aspect of the question would be considered when making further temporary appointments. The House then agreed to re-appoint the clerk in question for one month only after which date his services would be terminated.

The question of the appointment of a Health Officer which has been pending before the Municipality for a considerable time came up for discussion again at this meeting but the members present were not prepared to undertake to create this additional post unless they were in possession of all details as regards Government assistance and the financial liability of the Municipality. Ultimately, the question was shelved.

Several resolutions of which notice had been given by Messrs. Pardhy and Desai were dropped as they were found to be either redundant or unnecessary.

THE SECOND ALL-INDIA PICTURE CONVENTION

Rao Bahadur P. Sambanda Mudaliar, Chairman, Reception committee, writes:

I am glad to announce that Mr. Chimanlal B. Desai, Proprietor, Sagar • Movietone, Bombay, has kindly consented to preside over the forthcoming All India Convention. The Film festival opens in Madras from December 26th. The convention will be in session for two days. The forthcoming session will be one of considerable importance, since it is almost the first of its kind, organised on such an elaborate scale. Madras will have the unique honour of being the meeting place of the representatives of this growing trade from different provinces and the future of the industry very largely depends upon how this rare opportunity will be utilised. Apart from all India questions several matters affecting our own province are sought to be tackled in the convention. I, therefore, appeal to all interested in the development of motion picture industry to co-operate with the organisers and make the convention yield the maximum results possible.

NOTHING LESS THAN A SCANDAL

Andrews Condemns Binders Report On Zanzibar

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

"Surely it is nothing less than scandal that the Moratorium which involved huge sums of Indian money is now to be renewed for the third time making in all more than two years during which the Indian merchants had received no payments.

"The second thing that strikes me is that the Clove Growers' Association is to continue to dominate the situation, with added powers in some important directions. The way the Clove Growers' Association had been boosted up by Government in the past gave no hope that it would be any less antagonistic to Indian interests in the future."

Thus declared Rev. C. F. Andrews in the course of an interview to the "United Press" on Mr. B. H. Binder's report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry on board S.S. "Naldera" by which he sailed today for England.

Continuing Mr. Andrews said that the report which was published this morning distressed him very much. It was obvious at the first sight from the summary of the report that the Indian community had lost heavily.

SUBORDINATE POSITION.

"This Clove Growers' Association which had proved so hostile," proceeded Mr. Andrews, "to Indian interests is still to control the whole situation. When I was in Zanzibar I was openly told by responsible people that this Association was determined to get the Clove Market out of Indian hands. While it is difficult to ascertain from this meagre report exactly how far they will still continue to act against Indian interests, it seems clear to me on reading between the lines that the only position the Indian merchants will be able to occupy will be that of subordinate agents of the Clove Growers' Association and strictly under their control."

Referring to the Land Alienation Act, Mr. C. F. Andrews said: "It is true that some method will be employed to avoid direct racial discrimination against Indians but here again I am afraid that in actual practice the result will be the same. There has been nothing to show that Indians have occupied land and turned out the Arabs. They have only held a mortgage over the land in order to recover payment for their debts. I am afraid that the Arabs who are not really agriculturists at all in the true sense of the word will be defined as Agriculturists while Indians who stand on the same footing as the Arabs with regard to the land will be defined as non-agriculturists. Of course the real agriculturist is the African as far as hand-labour on the estate is concerned."

THE END OF EVERY THING.

Mr. Andrews, in conclusion, stated that such things as these made one feel almost desperate. After two and a half years of incessant struggle, agitation and inquiry during which the rights of the Indian case had been proved again and again even by the Zanzibar Government's own officers through their own Mission of Inquiry, the end of every thing was this miserable letting down of the Indian position in favour of a small anti-Indian party with commercial interests in Zanzibar. The Government of India ought not to take a report like this lying down. There would be intense indignation in Zanzibar among all Indians whose patience must be nearly exhausted.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member of Council will leave on December 16 for Satara where he will tour till January 3 and return to Bombay on January 4.

Offices of the Congress Reception Committee, in Tilak Nagar, Faizpur.

Gardening work going on under the supervision of Sjt. Nandlal Bose, well-known Bengali Artist.

A Look Round The World

Japanese Attitude Towards World Powers

Special Character Of German-Nippon Relations Defined

(By TAKAHIKO TOMOYEDA).

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

The special character which the Germano-Nippon relations have now taken can be explained by the similitude that exists in the spiritual domain of the two peoples, writes Takahiko Tomoyeda in "The Contemporary Japan." During the Great War. Japan it is true, took the side of the Allied Powers and seized the Far Eastern possessions from Germany. But as the real theatre of war was in Europe, our country was not in a position to be attacked by Germany and showed no hostility to the German people. On the other hand, we respected the German nation for its patriotism and military valour which enabled her to combat against the Allied forces for four years without letting the enemy tread upon her soil.

The similarity between the two nations is evident from the fact that when General Nogi committed suicide after the death of Emperor Meiji, it was Germans alone who could feel the true motive of the general—the Nippon manifestation of impassioned patriotism being somewhat similar to the Prussian spirit.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Let us have a glimpse into the Germano-Nippon economic relations. The exports and imports between the two countries consist in most part of raw materials. This alone would create a real inter-dependence between the two countries. What is more important, however, is the influence exercised by the products manufactured in the two countries. After the domination of the trade mark "Made in Germany," comes that of the products "Made in Japan." We Japanese are at present attempting to find out a solution for the surplus of our country and it might be thought that this would result in cut-throat rivalry between the two countries. But the economic factors are not the only factors of international relations. Let us not forget the role that politics play, and in this sphere the anti-Bolshevic attitude of the Nazi Reich is of great importance to Japan. Present day Germany desires on the one hand to realise its independence and prosperity and on the other seeks to destroy Internationalism, Individualism and Bolshevism. This sentiment has naturally led Hitler to oppose the policy of the Soviets. In this way, the antagonism of ideas between the Nazis and the Bolsheviks has transformed itself into political enmity between two powerful neighbours.

GERMAN ANTIPATHY TOWARDS FRANCE

Germany also feels unsympathetic towards France. Since France managed, by the Treaty of Versailles, to put Germany under her knees, she, bitten probably by the stings of conscience has always been afraid of the rise of her old enemy. This fear has led her to conclude alliances with numerous countries. The International diplomacy has thus been divided into two camps, one led by France against the German menace, another led by Germany against the Russian menace. Japan can only preoccupy herself with the Russian menace. The Soviet activity in Persia, India and China is well-known. The danger consists in the efforts of the Komintern and that organisation is identical with the Soviet Government for the propagation of the communist doctrine across the world, in Germany as much as in Japan. Hitler is decided to prevent the Bolshevik ideas from penetrating Europe. That is why Germany has signed a pact with Poland and is trying to negotiate with Sweden, Denmark, Yugoslavia and Hungary. She is also trying to be in good books with Great Britain in order to ensure herself against any eventual attack from Soviet Russia or France.

Japan cannot hesitate as regards her choice in this alignment of Powers. Our nation founded three thousand years ago and bearing the entire responsibility of peace in the Orient cannot hesitate between Communism and Nationalism. We shall be glad to negotiate with Russia on the principle of "Live and let live" but we shall never accept the ideas of the Soviet leaders. We are prepared to maintain good commercial relations with the U.S.S.R., but we openly reject the Bolshevik ideas.

The geographical position of Japan and Germany is such that in case of danger the two countries can hardly come to each other's aid. But as long as Bolshevism will menace the peace of the world our countries will march hand in hand in mutual sympathy in their own interests as much as of those of the entire world. Thus despite of certain commercial rivalry, Japan and Germany will collaborate in military matters inspired by the common sentiment of patriotism.—I. I. Service.

Germany Eulogises Nippon Nationalist

FRANKFORT, (By Air Mail).

The traditional forces of the Nippon people are to-day more alive than ever, writes the "Frankfurter Zeitung." Spiritual strength of Japanese tradition although transformed in its external aspect has remained intact so far as its profound nature is concerned and constitutes the determining factor of the life of the people. The antagonism between Japan and the rulers of Moscow is but a natural conclusion. No bridge can overlap the gap between the two worlds. On the one hand is the conception of forced labour at the service of collectivity obtained by brutal methods, making the individual just one of the mute member of the huge herd, without will or initiative; on the other is the profound sense of the community and a free submission to the authority of the Emperor. In Russia there is a social order which destroys with mortal violence and the fecund relationship of family life; in Japan is an impassioned attempt, based on the profound character of the people for safeguarding and protecting the family, the pillar of the national life. If communism triumphed in Tokyo, Japan would cease to be Japan. That is why Japan has undertaken international measures necessary for the safeguard of her spiritual existence. It is the irreconcilable contrast between the Nippon tradition and the Moscowite materialism which explains the resolute desire of the people to conserve in fact their spirit and the mode of living fashioned by centuries-old tradition.—I. I. Service.

Italy's Allegations

TURIN, (By Air Mail).

The Germano-Japanese Entente against Russia spoken of long time ago, has at last been confirmed declares Signor Maurizio Maravvigli in "Gazzette Del Popolo." It is not yesterday that Japan decided to fight against Moscow whose work of decomposition is on the point of becoming aggresive. Japan has already given some hard blows to Russia and since 1930 has warned us against the increasing menace of Bolshevism. It is neither the desire of Italy nor of Germany to convert Europe into two warring camps but if to-day there is a block of Fascist Powers in Europe it is entirely due to the anti-Fascist propaganda done under the orders of Moscow. To the Italo-German agreement has now been added the Germano-Japanese alliance and between these two is superimposed the alignment of Austria and Hungary against the common anti-Communist front. We can thus speak of a Berlin-Rome-Tokyo front determined by the common anxiety to defend the world and the civilisation against the communist danger. And we may as well affirm, that this front is strong enough to overthrow enemy.

Taxation To Rise In Japan

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

When the Japanese Diet meets this month it will be presented with the largest budget ever proposed in the country. First totals to be asked by the Cabinet are expected to be 3,200,000,000 yen, about half of which is for defence. This total is expected to be pared down to 2,800,000,000 yen which is still 500,000,000 yen greater than the present budget. Part of the increase will be covered by higher taxes which are expected to yield nearly 20 per cent greater return than in the last year. Government is besides reported to be planning increase of prices for tobacco and other government monopoly items. Import duties may also be boosted. Beginning April 1, the present rate of three sen on sealed letters in first class mail is to be increased to four sen and postage on postcards will be increased from one and a half sen to two sen.—I. I. Service.

Soviet Aeroplanes Land At Barcelona ?

BURGOS, (By Air Mail).

Two hundred Soviet aeroplanes are reported to have landed at Barcelona and Alicante in order to be of assistance to the governmental forces. Described as similar to the German Henckel war planes but more powerful, they carry four machine guns each, have retractable undercarriages and can touch 310 miles per hour. —I. I. Service.

Franco Builds U-Boats

BURGOS, (By Air Mail).

Orders have been given by the Nationalist government for the construction of new vessels, including some submarines of which the Nationalist Navy has been very short. The vessels are being built at the dockyards of Ferrol. It must be remembered that the construction of submarines has already been carrying on for some months in order that complete equipment may be at command for a concentrated naval attack on Valencia, Alicante and the Catalan coast. The Nationalists hope to break the resistance of the Government front by a successful attack from the eastern shores of Spain. In a case, information has been published by the Burgos government that the government contention that the Nationalists were not in possession of U-boats was entirely unfounded.—I. I. Service.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Allen's Luck In First Test Match

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Verily the age of miracles has not passed. None but the greatest optimist in the world could have forecast a victory, let alone a smashing one, in favour of England when the teams took the field at Brisbane in the first test match between England and Australia last week. The tourists were faring so badly both in play and in casualties since their arrival in Australia that a complete rout of them was thought more than probable. As Allen, the England Captain, sportingly admits, "we had all the luck. The age of miracles has not passed." This clearly shows that Allen was not very hopeful about his team's success. That was quite natural when he had before his mind's eye the previous records of his country against Australia, West Indies and South Africa during the last three years. But of all games, Cricket is renowned for its "glorious uncertainties" and this came to pass in a surprisingly remarkable manner.

AUSTRALIA'S HARD LUCK

Australia, to start with, were deprived of the services of the "star" opening batsman in Brown through an accident. Next was the loss of the toss by Don Bradman This practically gave the match away to England. There is little doubt that if the tourists had to bat on the soft wicket on which Bradman's men were called upon to play on the last day of the match, they would have failed as miserably as their opponents. Lastly, the Australian Captain had to do without his express bowler, McCormick, who retired indisposed after he had captured England's first three wickets for only 16 runs. It turned out to be a great loss for Australia as the fortunes of the game seem to depend in a large measure on the fast bowlers. On the top of all this, Bradman himself sprained his ankle and was unable to give of his best in the fight.

FEAR OF FAST BOWLING

Having said all this in extenuation of the heavy defeat of the Australians, I feel really surprised at their miserable batting performance. For a team with such Stalwarts as Bradman, McCabe, Fingleton, Badcock, Chipperfield and Robinson to present a collection of 234 runs only was very poor indeed. Everybody appeared to be mortally afraid of the fast bowling of Voce and Allen who claimed six and three victims respectively for 41 and 71 runs. Fingleton alone withstood their deadly attacks with cool courage and stuck to his guns with the patience of a Job for five hours to collect a most valuable century. Barring the scores of McCabe and Bradman who put up 51 and 38 respectively, and that of Fingleton, the remaining eight batsmen contributed 35 runs in all—a miserable figure indeed in all conscience.

A COMPLETE ROUT

Worst was, however, to happen in their second innings. Given a heavy downpour in the previous evening and the morning of the final day, the home side was completely routed on the face of the whirlwind attack of Allen and Voce who at the end of the battle produced the spectacular analysis of 5 and 4 wickets respectively for 7 and 4 runs apiece. So much was the demoralisation among the home batsmen that they did not even attempt to put up a brave show, the only honourable exceptions being Oldfield and Chipperfield. Fancy a formidable Australian Test Team being knocked down for a paltry 58! It may not be the smallest total on record, but it is not very far from it. The lowest is 36 registered by Australia in 1902 at Edgbaston-Brisbane however has the discredit of recording another low figure against Australia, namely 66 in 1929. England's record in this direction stands at 45 notched at Sydney in 1886. The Oval marks their rout on a home ground in 1912 for 65 only.

GLORY TO ALLEN

Allen has covered himself with glory to initiating a successful venture when it was least expected. Though luck favoured him in an unbounded measure, there is no doubt that his masterly leadership in conjunction with his personal contributions in bowling and batting went a long way in securing the victory. All the pessimism that had held the tourists and their supporters in subjection prior to this match must have vanished by now and a large fund of confidence gathered in and around them. The Australians on the other hand, have every reason to dissipate their over-confidence and been the situation in a more realistic way. It is believed in many quarters that their over-confidence was to some extent responsible for their downfall.

SPIN-BOWLING TURN

It is worthy of note that England's batsmen in general did not fare very well against the spin bowling of O'Reilly and Ward. The former captured five in the first innings for 102 and the latter six for the same figure in the second. This shows that they are still uncomfortable to this type of bowling and may have greater dangers to face later on. England has to thank specially the unfailing Leyland who helped assiduously to build up a safe total of 358 by contributing a magnificent 126 himself. Barnett equally gamely contributed his fine quota 69. Their task was by no means easy—with three wickets gone for 20. Worthington, Fagg and Hammond down for 0, 4, 0.

OIDFIED'S RECORD

The second innings though not so disheartening at the start was not gratifying at all. With the exception of Allen who knocked up a brilliant 68, all the batsmen fell for meagre totals. As muen as the spin-bowlers in front of them, they had a terror in Oldfield behind the stumps who claimed as many as six victims in the match, eclipsing thereby the record of J. Lilley of Warwickshire in the Anglo-Australian Test Series. The Australian wicket-keeper has now 85 victims to his credit. Perhaps it will not be long before he scores a century in this direction. 256 is a small figure no doubt. But Brisbane wicket has a reputation for poor crops of runs—vide the Australian scores as well. To have won the match by the big margin of 322 runs is highly creditable indeed. The Second "Test Match" commences on December 18 at Sydney which is sure to arouse keen interest among the cricketing public all over the world. Bradman is looking forward to it with the same men at his disposal. So does Allen I am sure with his men behind him.

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MADRAS PAPERS PAY TRIBUTE TO KING

"Baldwin Has Emerged Unblemished Through Crisis"

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Commenting on the King's abdication the "Hindu" says:

"It is all to his credit that in this great crisis of his life he conducted himself in an exemplary manner—open, honourable and resolute. Whatever be the verdict of posterity on the monarch, it can have only admiration for the man. Referring to the attitude of His Majesty's Government, the paper says they could not have acted otherwise than they did in an exceedingly painful situation.

ADDS TO GRANDEUR OF THRONE.

The "Madras Mail" says he (the King) had prepared for his final decision with the thoroughness characteristic of him. The paper believes that this abdication though distressing has certainly raised the prestige, glory and the moral grandeur of the British Throne.

The "Justice" says: The dignity and nobility with which everyone concerned has acted and the restraint and sympathy with which the people of the Empire have reviewed the whole incident raises the Royal romantic episode to an ineffable height

BALDWIN UNBLEMISHED.

The "Peoples Voice" says: "If the King has passed out of this cataclysmal crisis with unparalleled dignity, Mr. Baldwin has emerged unblemished. His conduct has throughout been meticulously proper and his extraordinary grasp of events unerring."—A. P.

"Jinnah's Unification Attempts Doomed To Failure"

COMMUNALISM MONSTER STALKING COUNTRY

Conflict Of Loyalties Face Indian Youth, Says Mr. Chagla

"To form a party on a religious basis is unnatural. It is a sacrilege to make religion a political badge. You must set your face against these political par ties which drive brother from brother, and citizen from citizen."

Thus declared Mr. M. C. Chagla in the course of a lecture he delivered on Saturday evening. Speaking of the Muslim League, Mr. Chagla made a prophecy that, as soon as these people entered the Legislatures, fissures would begin to appear; and they would never come into line with the progressive elements in the country.

The lecture was on the subject of "Students and the Communal Problem." It was the third of a series of lectures organised under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Conference Committee. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

COMMUNAL MONSTER

Mr. Chagla said that the monster of communalism was at large in the country. The people must either destroy this monster or the monster would destroy them. Even people otherwise normal and sane, were often carried away by communal fanaticism.

The young men in India were faced with a conflict of Loyalties. They owed a loyalty to their family, to their caste, to their religion, and lastly, to their country. Usually a young man thinks that his loyalty to the country is a distant matter. But he must get a correct perspective on things and must learn to place first things first. It was a matter of ideology, of outlook on life. Unless the young men learned to think in terms of India and Indians, and not in terms of the communal or linguistic divisions, to which they belonged, there would be no progress in this country.

COMMUNALIST DEFINED

Mr. Chagla next proceeded to examine who was a communalist. Could a man who strove for the betterment of the community politically or economically, or strove for the maintenance of the cultural integrity of the community —could such a man be called communalist? 'No', Mr. Chagla answered. Such work would be truly national and in no sense communal. A communalist was one who wants a certain number of jobs to be reserved to certain men, for no better reason than that they belonged to a particular community. The utmost to which the political imagination of a communalist could go, was to ask for a certain number of seats in the Legislatures, because he belonged to a particular religion.

UTTERLY SUICIDAL

Mr. Chagla proceeded to point out how utterly suicidal separate electorates were, not only to the country but to the Muslims themselves. Separate electorates accentuated communalism, by driving out the Nationalist candidate and bringing in the communalist.

The speaker proceeded to criticise the formation of a Muslim party by Mr. Jinnah. He professed himself an admirer of Mr. Jinnah, but opined that Mr. Jinnah had espoused a cause which was bound to fail and would do great harm to the national cause of India. Mr. Jinnah's ambition was to combine all the Muslims in India on a common platform. It was no doubt a laudable ambition. But how could men with such dissimilar and alien mentalities as Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Muhammed Ali Allabux work under the same flag. Mr. Chagla prophesied the failure of this attempt.

Mr. Chagla then proceeded to examine various aspects of the communal problem. The system of communal cricket came in for some criticism at his hands. The time had come, he said, when for the good of the city, these communal matches should be abolished.

Among other things communal, Mr. Chagla expressed his disgust at the communal Relief committees that have been functioning in the city. He could understand communal riots, he said; but what was the meaning of communal peace? The legal aid that was being rendered by these committees amounted to a succour of thieves and murderers, on the off chance of some of them being innocent.

Mr. Chagla ended with an appeal to the young men asking them to set their faces against every thing communal and to think and act in terms of the Nation.

Sir Chimanlal declared himself in general agreement with what Mr. Chagla had said.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

LONDON, December 11.

Sidney Smit put up a Snooker Break of 133, a world record, against Newman in the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup Tournament at Thurstons.—Reuter.

MERCHANT'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

Hindu Representative XI Score 217 For 4 Against Velkar's Team

Much interest was evinced in the Hindu Gymkhana fixture between the Hindu Representative XI vs. P. Velkar's XI—incidentally it was the last match of this season on the eve of the selections for the Quadrangular Hindu Team—on Saturday afternoon.

The Representative XI batted briskly, having won the toss and put up 217 for loss of only 4 wickets at closing time, Merchant having retired after contributing 109, a neat century with 18 strokes to the boundary all over and Bannerjee not out 70.

Play will be continued to-day. It is bound to be interesting.

SCORES

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.

V. M. Merchant, retired	109
D. M. Bhidye b K. N. Divekar	10
S. Bannerji, not out	70
P. R. Dalvie c Divekar, b Richards	4
B. R. Patel c Lynn b Jobanputra	20
M. Bhagwandas not out	3
Hindlekar, Wadkar, S. N. Mehta, Godambe (Capt.) and Churi to play	
Extras	1
Total (for 4 wkts.) ..	217

Fall of wickets:—1 for 40, 2 for 148, 3 for 170, 4 for 217.

VELKAR'S XI:—P. Vithal (Capt.) Patil, Richards, Mahale, Prithviraj Lal, K. M. Divekar, K. H. Jobunputra, M. C. Hunsotee, C. M. Rane, H. S. Lynn and Mushtaq Ali.

Broadcasting Plan For India

(Continued from Page 28.)

receivers in large towns but owing to unsatisfactory atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year the medium-wave stations cannot be expected to provide first-grade service at a distance. More than 30 to 50 miles from special areas for which they are intended. The first consignment of transmitting equipment is expected to reach India next August and the first station will be in operation two months after that. —A.P.I.

QUEENSLAND'S FINE START

T. Allen's Brilliant Century Against M. C. C.

IPSWICH (Queensland), December 12.

The first match between M.C.C. and the Aussies after the former's tremendous Test victory started this morning, when the English players met Queensland Country here.

Queensland Country batted first and, by tea time, they had scored 270 for the loss of 6 wickets. T. Allen was caught by Worthington after he had hit 118 runs in magnificent style.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH

In the match between M.C.C. and Queensland Country, the latter batting first were all out for 300.

The following are tea time scores:—

QUEENSLAND COUNTRY (First Innings)

Jerrard c and b Hammond ..	25
T. Allen c Worthington, b Robins	118
Mottershed b Voce	10
Maddern l.b.w., b Farnes	62
D. Allen (not out)	28
Cockburn b Copson	6
Biggs b Sims	11
D. Allen (not out)	25
Whittle, c Fishlock, b Hammond	17
Carr, c Ames, b Hammond ..	7
Kamp, b Sims	4
Extras	12
Total ...	300

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Farnes 1 for 45; Copson 1 for 21; Voce 1 for 26; Sims 3 for 53; Robins 1 for 61; Hammond 3 for 40; Worthington 0 for 12.

M. C. C. BAT

The M.C.C. at the close of play scored thirty-one for no wicket.

M. C. C. (First Innings)

Fagg, (not out)	23
Worthington (not out)	7
Extras	1
Total ..	31

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL PASSED

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.

The Dail by 79 votes to 54 passed the Constitutional Amendment Bill.—Reuter.

Public meeting held at Chowpatty on Friday under the auspices of B. P. C. C. when Pandit Jawaharlal presided. Photo shows: Pandit Jawaharlal, Govind Vallabh Pant, Sarat Chandra Bose and Acharya Kirpalani seated on the Dais. K. F. Nariman speaking.

Horror Of Starvation Aggravated By Cold

Mayor's Famine Relief Committee Appeals For Clothing For Suffering Peasants

From the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund.

The deficint rainfall this year has caused widespread distress in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and large numbers are suffering for want of food.

The Committee is endeavouring to alleviate the situation by making grants for the sinking of wells, for opening cheap grain-shops, supply of seeds and fodder, etc. But the extent and intensity of the distress are increasing and in these cold weather days the horror of starvation will be aggravated by the rigours of winter.

The Committee, therefore, appeals to the public of Bombay for new and second-hand clothes, linen, etc. that they can spare, to enable the Committee to send them to agriculturists and labourers in the famine stricken areas.

These people are at present practically without any clothing of their own and their distress will considerably intensify during the winter which has already set in. Any articles received will be gratefully accepted. They may be sent to any one of the centres specified below where receipt will be given for them.

1. The Bhatia Mitra Mandal (above the Sukhadwala's Peoples Free Library, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay).
2. Messrs. Vithaldas D. Govindji and Co., Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall.
3. Mahajan Association, Shaikh Memon Street, Patwa Chawl.

ADVOCATE'S RESIDENCE BURGLED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A burglary took place yesterday afternoon in the house of an Advocate.

It appears that the residence of Mr. S. K. Ambedkar (Advocate, at Grant Road was broken open and property worth Rs. 1525 removed. It is stated that the burglars tried to break open the house adjoining Mr. Ambedkar's but finding it a tough job, they broke open the next house and made good their escape. The police are investigating.

A Pardeshi Bhayya, having shop at Kamathipura, left yesterday morning for Goregaon. When he returned in the evening, he found that his shop assistant had run away with a trunk containing jewellery worth Rs. 1800. He lodged a complaint with the Police, who are making enquiries.

LIVED IN MAD HOUSE FOR 50 YEARS

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict returned at an inquest at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum on John Henry Lush, who had been an inmate for nearly 50 years. He died from pneumonia aged 98, in mail week.

His death recalls one of the most daring attempts ever made to escape from prison.

Lush was sent to Broadmoor in February, 1887, after being found guilty but insane at Winchester Assizes on a charge of shooting a man dead in the street.

He occupied a ground-floor cell in Broadmoor, and with a small cutter (allowed to those who work) he patiently worked week after week cutting a hole in the floor-boards under his bed.

Solid Brickwork.

To guard against the nightly visits of warders he put a dummy figure in his bed while he went on with his work.

Once under the floor he encountered great difficulties. He had to cut his way through an air flue and at least three feet of solid brickwork.

After months of hard work he succeeded. Then he made his fatal mistake.

Burrowing underneath the earth on the very last stage, he went too near the surface and the earth fell in, leaving a gaping hole.

Discovery followed, and it was also found that Lush had hoarded enough towels to make a ladder to climb the high asylum wall.

IMPLEMENTING VICEROY'S SCHEME

Donations Pour In For Live-Stock Improvement Campaign

a meeting of the Live-stock Improvement Committee was held in the Collector, Bombay Suburban District's Office on Tuesday last at 5-30 p.m. with the District Deputy Collector Bombay Suburban District, in the Chair. The District Deputy Collector Bombay Division was also present by invitation.

Upto now Rs. 4,607 have been collected as follows and an appeal has been made to the public of the Bombay Suburban District to give donations for furtherance of H. E. the Viceroy's Scheme.

The Donations are:—

Dr. D. A. D'Monte of Bandra, Rs. 255; Messrs. Nagindas and Manekial of Bombay, Rs. 250; Messrs. Y. R. Tawde and others of Dahisar, Rs. 21; Mr. J. B. Greaves of Bombay, Rs. 500; The Trustees of the Kurla Estate, Kurla, Rs. 500; Khan Bahadur S. Mohiuddin, Dy. Collector, B. S. D., Rs. 251; Mrs. Bhikubai C. Jalundwalla of Santa Cruz, Rs. 1,251; Dr. S. A. L. Edroos, Rs. 251; Khan Bahadur Hasanali Sher Mahomed, Hon. Bench Magistrate, Bandra, Rs. 151; Mr. Rajaballi Mahomed of Bandra, Rs. 101; Mr. Shiavux C. Cambatta of Versova, Rs. 301; Mr. Y. H. A. Bhabha of Bandra, Rs. 51; Mr. Mahomed Hussein Pathan, Rs. 51; Mr. S. E. Matcheswala of Bandra, Rs. 50; Mr. F. C. Sajun of Versova, Rs. 101; Mrs. Molly Desoysa of Vile Parle, Rs. 101; Mr. B. G. Yeole of Bandra, Rs. 251; Khan Bahadur Meher Bux, Rs. 25; Mr. Dominic Ferreira of Bandra, Rs. 100; and The Vile Parle Municipality, Rs. 50.

The total stands at Rs. 4,607.

ECHOES OF COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

Over 460 Persons Tried By C. P. M. During Last Week

BOMBAY, Friday.

During the week ending December 11 four hundred and sixty-three persons were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, in connection with communal disturbances. There were altogether 73 charge-sheets, of which two were in connection with murder, while the rest were for breach of the curfew order and breach of the Police Commissioner's order banning the carrying of lethal weapons. One hundred and sixteen persons were convicted for breach of these orders; some were fined and others were awarded substantive imprisonment, the fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 and the imprisonment from one week to one month.

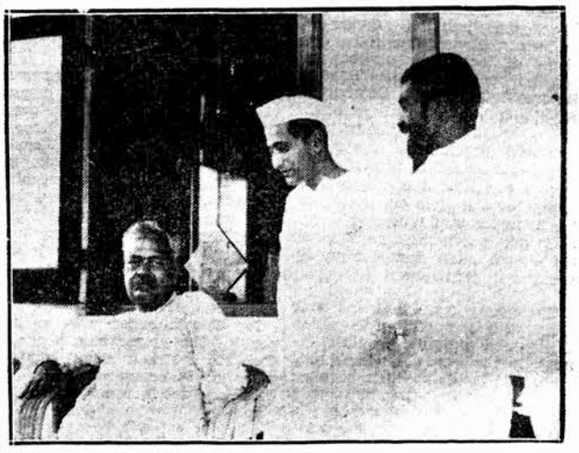
ILLEGAL DEVICES.

Fresh devices are being employed in order to evade the provisions of the Police Commissioner's order. One man was found with a penknife to which was affixed a clip for fastening to the pocket. When fixed in the pocket, it gives the appearance of a fountain pen cover,, and not a penknife at all. However, such cases, fortunately, have not been very numerous and, when discovered, a deterrent sentence has been passed.

Two hundred and ninety-five persons were remanded to police custody to enable the police to complete their investigation. Persons charged with rioting and looting were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount each, cash deposit varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

Fifty-two persons were discharged, as there was not sufficient evidence against them.

Acharya Kirpalani, the General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., talking with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, during the Working Committee meeting.



Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Achut Patwardhan and Shanker Rao Deo, snapped at Bhulabhai's residence.

Mr. Andrews and "Frontier Gandhi" making themselves quite at home in Bhulabhai's residence. The Khan is seen here resting, while both enjoy joke created by the "Red Shirts' Leader."

The Members of the Executive Council, High Government Officials, Mr. M. Samiullakhan, Mayor of Nagpur, and Sir Harising Gour, Vice-Chancellor Nagpur University, were present at Government House this morning when His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan communicated to those present the Instrument of abdication of His Majesty King Edward and also His Majesty's message to the Empire.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By—The Observer

King's Abdication

Though the world was being gradually prepared, during the last eight days, for the culminating scene of a poignant drama, the actual act of King Edward's abdication did not fail to evoke sorrowful dismay in the minds of millions of people, not only in the British Empire, but elsewhere. It is futile now to go into the 'pros and cons' or the right and wrong of the tragic denouement. Love versus Duty has been, of course, the stock theme of poets and novelists in all ages, but seldom has it received a more striking illustration in fact or fiction. King Edward's abdication hardly has any parallel in ancient or mediaeval history; in modern times, such a dilemma would have been thought well-nigh beyond the bounds of probability, but a few days ago. Verily, however, there is a destiny that rules our ends, and it has swept the ruler of the mightiest empire of the world from the throne of his ancestors. No man could have been faced with a more cruel choice, and whatever our opinions might be regarding the advisability or otherwise of the King's choice of his consort, none can withhold a deep measure of sympathy from the late King. And let it be said to King Edward's everlasting credit that he showed a rare fortitude in his hour of greatest crisis. His dignified and touching message to the Parliament has struck a responsive chord in every heart, and now when he enters a new phase of life as 'Mr. Windsor,' as man to man, let each one of us wish him well after all the trials and tribulations of the last few weeks.

Bombay's Sympathy

Citizens of Bombay have, from the very beginning of those unfortunate developments, showed a remarkable sympathy and support for the King. So when "The Chronicle" issued a Special Edition on Thursday night, many people were profoundly sorry to find that their worst fears had materialised. The news was officially conveyed by H. E. the Governor to his Cabinet, and other high Civil and Military officers at 12-45 on Friday noon. His Excellency read to those assembled the Instrument of Abdication and the personal message of His Majesty, which accompanied it. The accession of H. H. the Duke of York as King was broadcast to the public in the traditional manner on Saturday, and thus the final curtain was rung down on one of the most sensational events in history.

Momentous Meeting

The meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which was held in the City during the week, was naturally one of the most momentous, as the decisions and discussions of the last few days will have a vital bearing on the agenda and the line of action to be taken up at the plenary session of the Congress at Faizpur. The Working Committee passed a number of important resolutions which will form the basis of the Faizpur deliberations. The various resolutions offer support to the World Peace Conference; condemn the official interference with election propaganda; appoint a committee to report on the forward Frontier policy of the Government of India, and another to consider the changes which may be necessary in the present constitution. The Working Committee has also formulated a set of disciplinary rules for the guidance of Congressmen. After deliberating for three days the Committee adjourned and will now meet only on the eve of the Congress session.

Ry. Inquiry Committee

The members of the Railway Inquiry Committee, who arrived in this City on Monday, were busily engaged throughout the week in their work. They not only received memoranda and took oral evidence, but also paid personal visits to the important railway stations and yards in Bombay. Among the individuals and associations examined by them may be mentioned the Agents and officers of the G.I.P. and the B.B. & C. I. Railways, representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Association and the delegates of the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association. Perhaps, the most weighty of all the views placed before them will be those submitted by the Bombay Government, which is understood to have marshalled the whole Cabinet for this imporant inquiry.

'Deccan Queen' Ends

Those who have ever travelled by the Deccan Queen, India's only luxury train, between Bombay and Poona, will greatly regret that the service will be discontinued from the 11th January. The Deccan Queen, which has set up a new standard in comfort and speed, will thenceforth be available only on week-ends and important holidays. The Madras Express and the Poona Mail will now be accelerated, and special provision made for the upper classes. The discontinuation has been forced solely through the uneconomic returns, and the consequent huge losses suffered by the G. I. P. Railway during the last five years.

NAGPUR BRANCH OF SEVA SADAN

Completes Ten Years Of Noble Work In Women's Cause

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

The tenth anniversary and social gathering of the Nagpur Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society was celebrated this morning, Lady Gowan presiding. A large and distinguished gathering was present.

Mr. W. R. Puranik, Honorary Secretary, gave a brief account of the work done by the Seva Sadan since its inception ten years ago which showed that the institution has filled a long-felt gap in the education of women in Nagpur. The Nagpur Branch was established in January, 1927, through the efforts of Mr. G. B. Garud, Col. K. V. Kukday and others. The activities started in the beginning were primary classes for adult women, special English classes, sewing, cutting and embroidery, music and pre-nursing. The special object in introducing courses of instruction for adult women was to eliminate the inferiority complex. Many of the activities have gathered momentum and are progressing steadily from year to year. Among the many needs of the institution the most urgent and pressing one is that of a building. The local Government have granted a plot for the Institution near Maharajbag. For a building intended to accommodate the Primary, Industrial, Normal and High School classes and the hostels, a sum of Rs. 30,000 would be required.

Lady Gowan wished the institution success and said that any institution which helped the women of the country to become better members of the nation and better house-wives deserved whole-hearted support.

The students of the Seva Sadan entertained those present with music and dramatic pieces.

Nazis Believe In Marrying Early

Young Germany believes in marrying early, according to figures issued in Berlin. Sometimes divorce is also early.

Two hundred and eighty male Germans were married at eighteen during 1934 and 2,000 between nineteen and twenty. The average age of marriage for men of the nation was twenty-six.

Sixty-three girls were married before they reached sixteen, and nearly 5,000 before they were eighteen. Twenty-two were divorced before they were nineteen and one girl of seventeen secured a decree.

Poison To Protect Trees

In the winter, when snow is lying on the ground in the orchard people sometimes find that rabbits do damage to their fruit trees. This can, however, be stopped by applying a poison to the trees!

First assemble your materials—resin, ten parts; beeswax, two; linseed oil, lamp black, and strychnine, one each. Melt the resin, and mix with it the oil and beeswax. Then simply add the poison and lamp-black. If, before painting the bark of the trees with this solution, it is heated it will become still more runny and so easier to apply.

LUCKNOW 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, December 12.

In the course of his convocation address at the Lucknow University to-day Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas made a strong plea for the adoption of commercial career by the university graduates. Commerce in India, he said, is sadly in need of men equipped with the training and culture which normally go with university degrees.

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Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

R. Higgins Saddles A Double

TELLER SMASHES UP WINDSOR PLATE OPPOSITION

Most people, who attended the racing at Mahaluxmi yesterday, found the outing both profitable and pleasurable. If Taj Subhan and Perrier were unbacked by the majority of backers, such good things as Cleopatra, Kilfinane, Teller and Bachelor's Bard obliged and gave people a chance of getting back some of the money lost since the beginning of the campaign.

Roy Higgins brought off a notable double through the medium of Be Brave and Teller, the latter capturing the well endowed Windsor Plate in ridiculously easy fashion.

To Jockey Britt went the palm for the best piece of riding. The young Australian lightweight was seen at his best on the 3—1 favourite Kilfinane, whom he induced to score in the Carlisle Plate, Division II, when it seemed certain that the wayward Natbay would keep the advantage he had poached at the start. Never too well placed, he had to make his challenging effort on the outside, but the son of Greenstead responded gamely and won a thrilling race by the shortest of heads.

In beating a useful lot of Class I performers for the Windsor Plate, Teller recorded his best performance up-to-date.

A forward runner in his two previous efforts, the Wenalot gelding was gambled on as a good thing. Whiteside had the race won two furlongs from home. This facile victory must send Mrs. Musry's Smart six-year-old up in the estimation of the Handicapper. Talk and Pin Money accounted for the beaten others. Diamond Shower who is staying better as he grows older was again late on the scene to finish fourth.

Plenty of late money for Titanium made him a favourite for the Manchester Plate, wherein Bachelor's Bard, Redress and Himat also found many supporters. In an exciting finish Bachelor's Bard always prominent from the barrier rise, stayed on to keep the late-finishing Titanium at bay. Redress was close third after making the pace until a hundred yards from home.

Be Brave+a speedy chestnut filly by Essexford—Bee-Happi and making her first appearance come along to upset the odds laid against Bertha in the Canal Plate. Hutchins rode a vigorous finish on the winner, who is going to prove more than useful. King of France was "in the money"—a creditable performance for a new-comer.

Running out his race with notable stoutness Perrier, under Burn's capable handling, won the Tenby Plate from Black Prince, True Man and eleven others. The market choice Goblin, tolling in the rear, until the race was nearly over, made a belated run on the outside to fill the unremunerative placing.

The not-too-reliable Cybo went well for S. Jones to win the first division of the Carlisle Plate, wherein he relegated the well-favoured Rigoletta to second place. The Kashmir-owned filly found the task of conceding 12 pounds beyond her as she is not a very robust type.

Sibbritt had the easiest of tasks in piloting Cleopatra to victory in the Novice Plate, Division I, for this nice-actioned mare galloped away from her rivals up the Straight to win by half a dozen lengths. Shurweiman and Gold were the place-getters and are likely to improve. Al Mutlana, for whom there was a good following, displaced his rider and having bolted back to his stable, took to part in the race.

An unconsidered outsider Taj Subhan got his unwanted head in front in the other division of the Novice Plate. Summons, who had parted company with his mount in the previous race, had a similar experience on Saad Nazam, but the grey was caught and remounted and ran well enough to play the role of runner-up.

Dillon had his only riding success of the afternoon when he was first home past the judge on Resolve in the Bangalore Plate. This distinction might have been that of Jones on School for Scandal. But the Sheridan filly was last out of the barrier and did well to finish second in a fast-run race.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses, 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Class IV.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 8-9, Dillon 1
Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 9-2, Jones 2
Mr. Tully's FREE STEP, 7-7 (carried 7-9), M. O'Neale 3
Mr. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naigamvala's SANSOLINI, 7-11, Britt 4

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 1 length and 3 lengths.

Time:—1min. 16-1/5 secs.

First Tote paid: Rs. 27 win; Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for places.

All ran.

Favourite:—Replete.

Winner trained by: Owner. A. M. Khairaz.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. I —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties —Winners, once 7 lbs; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Madame Neim's CLEOPATRA, 8-13, Sibbritt 1
Messrs. K. T. Sampat and K. H. Irani's WAFI BURGESS, 9-2, Gethin 2
Mr. Ahmed Jawad's GOLD, 8-13, Selby 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's STARLIGHT, 8-6, Northmore 4

Won by 6 lengths, head, and 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 24-1/5 secs.

First Tote paid: Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 25 and Rs. 19 for places.

Favourite: Cleopatra.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. II —Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 8-6, Read 1
Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM, 8-13, Simmons. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BANI TAMIM, 8-6, Britt 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's HADWAN, 8-6, Dillon 4

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths and 3/4 length.

Time:—1 min. 23-1/5 secs.

First Tote paid: Rs. 266 for win; Rs. 55, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19 for places.

Not run:—Zaim Shammar and Shakespeare.

Favourite:—Sultan.

Winner Trained by: Mahomedalli.

THE CANAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. A. G. Higgin's BE BRAVE 8-9, Hutchins 1
Capt. T. G. Atherton's BERTHA 8-5, Northmore 2
Mr. Morgan's KING OF FRANCE 8-5, Whiteside 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's Yes 8-5, Read 4

Not run: Generous 8-10.

Won by neck, 4 lengths and 3/4 length.

Time: 1min. 1-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 59 for win; Rs. 25, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE TENBY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER 8-0, Burn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BLACK PRINCE 7-11, Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN 8-3, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Sion F. Nissim's Goblin 7-10, Dillon 4

Not run: Sagittarius 8-4, Hepple 7-9 and Fanciful 7-0.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length and neck.

Time: .1min. 41-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 196 for win; Rs. 43, Rs. 31 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. M. C. Patel and G. Subharow's KILFINANE 8-7, Britt 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's NATBAY 8-7, Balfour 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TOBRALCO 9-2, W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. Kelso's Doreda 7-11, Lightfoot 4

Not run: Grenadier 8-6.

Won by short-head, 3.4 length, and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 27-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 64 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 7-7, Whiteside 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 7-4 (carried 7-7), Gethin 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 7-9 (carried 7-10), Selby 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower 9-7, Obaid 4

All ran.

Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, 1-1/4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 26secs.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-10, Gethin 1
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM 9-0, Dillon 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REDRESS 8-12, Marrable 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat 8-7, Burn 4

Not run: Grand Wazir 8 3.

First tote paid Rs. 44 for win; Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

THE CARLISLE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. S. R. Aathanari's CYBO 8-4, S. Jones 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's RIGOLETT 9-2, W. Sibbritt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LENADOON 8-10, Obaid 3
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure 8-6, Read 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 82 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

ST. XAVIER'S FEAST HOCKEY TOURNEY

Dadar Rollers Win By Two Goals To Nil

The St. Xavier's Association, Dadar, hold a Hockey Tournament every year in honour of their patron, St. Francis Xavier. The Tournament which is open only for the Catholic residents of Dadar, attracted four entries this year. The semi-finals were played previously on the Shivaji Park ground; the Worli Catholics going down to the Dadar Rollers by the odd goal in three, and the Ban Tan Sports Club just getting the better of the Young Sports (the holders for three years in succession) by one goal to nil. It was unfortunate that the Young Sports could only field a scratch eleven.

THE FINAL

The final between the Dadar Rollers and the Ban Tan Sports Club was played on last Sunday, in the presence of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, and resulted in the former disposing off the latter by two clear goals. It was a well-contested game, but the winners asserted their superiority. Franklin scored the first goal from a short corner and German added another just before the interval. There was no more scoring during the second half, the end finding the Rollers winners by two goals to nil.

TEAMS:

DADAR ROLLERS:—Domningo; Max and Julius; C. Dias, Franklin and Crizol; D. Fernandes, Edwin, C. Fernandes, Rosario and German.

BAN TAN S. C.:—George; Marshall and Victor; Arnold, Albert and J. D'Silva; Claude, Aelly, C. Murzello, Anthony D'Souza and Alfred D'Souza.

Referees:—J. Santos and S. D'Souza.

After the game, the Mayor gave away the trophies and medals to both the teams and congratulated the winners for their success and wished the losers better luck next year. Three cheers for the Mayor brought the Tournament to a successful end.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Indore, Dec. 12.

The following were the average quotations in Indore markets in the various sections for the week ended December 12:—

SHARE MARKET.

Indore Malwa Rs. 44
Hukumchand Mills Rs. 174
Kalyanmal Mills (Ord.) Rs. 110
Kalyanmal Mills (Pref.) Rs. 114
Bhandari Mills Rs. 92
State Mills Rs. 30
Hukumchand Jute Mills Rs. 10
Bindor Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 124
Rajkumar Mills Rs. 32
Hira Mills (Ujjain) Rs. 350
Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. Rs. 25
Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs.25

BULLION MARKET.

Gold Rava (Indore) Rs. 36-10-0 per tola.
Silver (Indore) Rs. 53-0-0 per 100 tolas.
Silver Thakki (Indore) Rs. 51-4-0 per 100 tolas.
Sovereigns Rs. 22-2-0
Mohar Jaipuri Rs. 33
Mohar Kaldar Rs. 36
Putli New Rs. 36
Putli Old Rs. 33

GRAIN MARKET.

Prices per mani of 6 Mds Bengal or 240 Seers according to quality.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22 to Rs. 24
Wheat Malwa Rs. 19 to Rs. 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 to Rs. 19
Gram Rs. 15 to Rs. 16
Bajara Rs. 17 to Rs. 18
Jowar Rs. 12 to Rs. 15
Mecca Rs. 14 to Rs. 15
Moong Green Rs. 21 to Rs. 24
Moong Black Rs. 19 to Rs. 20
Masoor Rs. 17 to Rs. 18
Udad Rs. 20 to Rs. 21
Alsi Rs. 25 to Rs. 26
Khali Malvi Rs. 17 to Rs. 20
Khali Desavari Rs. 11 to Rs. 12
Ghee Rs. 40 to Rs. 48 per Md. of 40 Seers.

COTTON MARKET.

The Indore Cotton market opened for Broach April-May contract at Rs. 219-8 against the previous closing of Rs. 218-4. In the middle of the week the price advanced to Rs. 220 and towards the close of the week the rate moved round Rs. 219 and Rs. 224. The highest and the lowest rates in the market were Rs. 224 and Rs. 218. The tone of the market was dull.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal Superfine	176/79
Bengal Fine	171/73
C.P. 1	220/22
C.P. 2	212/13
Arvi	212/13
Ellichpur	210/12
Berar	207/09
Khamgaon	209/10
Mulkapur	206/07
Khandesh	204/06
Jalna/Sailu	204/06
Burwah Sanavad 1935-36 crop.	209/10
	218/23
Broach	208/13
Dhollera	208/13
Punjab/American	233/36
Sind, N.T.	243/50
Punjab 289F.	258/63
Cambodia	218/23
Compta	208/13
Westerns	206/12
Miraj	243/45
Jagadia Ankleshwar	253/55
Surat	261/63
Navsari	

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,700	22,796
Central India	1,485	30,060
Barsi and Nagar	1,762	24,561
Hyderabad-Gaorani	640	6,640
Berar	4,533	107,214
Central Provinces	580	32,310
Total Comras	10,706	213,581
Dholera	14	2,832
N.-W. Provinces	185	2,638
Rajputana	517	1,329
Sind-Punjab	2,394	75,699
Broach	...	2,313
Coompta and Dharwar	29	6,704
Westerns-Northerns	61	5,990
Cocoanada	...	10
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,087
Persian	...	8
American	...	2,787
Egyptian and African	736	89,983
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	14,654	381,371

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 10th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,762	78,735
Japan and China	9,669	231,903
Coast Ports	...	5,236
Up-country by Rail	...	44,531
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	55,989
Total	13,431	408,114

Season's Cotton Supply Balances World Consumption

TRADE REQUIREMENTS ALONE SUPPORT PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report.

12,407,000 bales!

The U. S. Department of Agriculture have, at last, made up their mind about it.

Crop 12,407,000 plus carry-over 7 millions indicates a supply of 19 1/2 millions.

Domestic consumption in America is running on the basis of 7,300,000.

Exports to last week end were, however, down on last year by 353,000, indicating, for the whole season, a drop of one million bales. But that we think is unlikely. Figures to date reflect very heavy takings of outsiders. Lancashire, for instance, has taken about 112,000 Brazilians against last year's total of 55,000. Later months exports should show an improvement.

Consequently we would place consumption outside America at 5 3/4 millions compared with about 6 1/4 millions last year

Added to domestic consumption of 7 1/4, world consumption of Americans looks like 13 millions.

OUTSIDE CROPS

Outsiders are said to be a menace. But, estimated at around 18 millions, they are, like the coolie's shirt, showing a tendency to shrink. The Brazilian and Chinese crops are being reduced and East Indians are still a matter under discussion

Even at 18 millions plus 12 1/2 million Americans the season's supply of all cotton at 30 1/2 millions approximately balances the world's consumption, estimated at the record figure of 30 millions

We see no chance of runaway markets. But, equally, we see little reason for cotton to decline.

On trade requirements alone prices are being supported. And trade demand, translated into terms of hedge lifting, is sufficient to cause a gradual advance of possibly a cent in the old crop months

Speculation is only small. But what there is, we suspect, is directed against the market in Octobers

October has taken the selling which followed fears as to unrestricted acreage next year and the absence of any supporting policy from the Government

Octobers are short.

They stand at a discount of 1/2 cent relative to July and more than 1 1/4 cents relative to spot.

Two days ago they closed at 11.23

CHEAP LEVEL

Under 11 cents any American cotton is, in our opinion, cheap. Merely on the broad issue of cotton in its relation to other commodities and other commodities in their relation to increasing gold supplies, expanding credits and larger wage bills we advocate purchases around that level.

Owing to a considerable proportion of shippers' long hedges being in Liverpool and New York the Bombay market is being relieved of some of the hedge selling which would normally have followed crop movement on its present scale.

Local sentiment is not particularly in favour of the market. There has been further straddle selling. But the tone has remainned steady.

Export demand is active and covers a wide range of qualities.

Whereas, on a superficial view, the low grade American crop might have been expected adversely to affect Indian cotton, the contrary has happened in that the shortage of 29/32" and 1" cotton following the drought in Oklahoma and Texas has created an excellent outlet for Scind staples shipped from Karachi.

The basis for Indian staple cotton, already showing a tendency to firmness, will, in our opinion, harden further. Staple cotton was too cheap. And Indian staple cotton looks like being exported on a scale bigger than for many years.

The outlook in Japan is excellent.

LANCASHIRE BUYING.

Takings of Indian cotton by Lancashire are steadily increasing.

There are half a million more people in employment in Britain than a year ago. And all of them are on the cotton standard.

We see every reason for continued activity in the Indian export market.

In spite of that fact, however, we still look for a widening in the parity between Indians and Americans.

Firstly the basis for Indian cotton relative to indian contracts has been so low that there is room for a decline in the contracts leaving better styles of Indian cotton at the same basis relative to Americans but on an enhanced basis relative to Indian contracts.

Secondly cotton ginned in Berar and the Central Provinces to the end of November totalled 104,286 bales. That figure was almost five times that of last year. Crop movement is, we feel, ahead of the export demand and will bring pressure on the contracts before shipment offtake evens it out.

From now until the end of February or the beginning of March we look for a gradual widening in our parity. Thereafter there might be a narrowing as the weight of crop movement lessens.

In firm markets here we advise sales to be covered by purchases of Americans either in New York or Liverpool.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 12

London market—		
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£44	15 0
Standard copper 3 months	£45	0 0
Electrolytic copper	£49	10 0
New York—		
Blue Eagle	10.50	cents
Non-Blue Eagle	10.25	cents
Bombay market—		
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 35	12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45	12 0

Tone: Firm

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 12

	Extra Sprng	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	174	172	168	163	
Punjab	174	171	168	165	
Comra No. 3	212	210	207	204	...
C P No. 1	228	225	222	219	...
C P No. 2	218	215	212	209	...
Khandesh	210	207	204	201	...

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 12th day of December 1936.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

	Apr-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 222/12
12-30	Rs. 223/4
3-30	Rs. 223/4
4-30	Rs. 223/8
	Apr-May July-Aug.
Highest	225/8
Lowest	222/8
Settlement Rate	223

TIN AGREEMENT

Liverpool, Dec 12

The Tin Committee approved of final draft restriction scheme which goes immediately to all Governments concerned probability January March quoted 198 per cent.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 11

March	2.83+1
May	2.85+1
July	2.87 unchanged
September	2.88 unchanged

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec 11

December	109 1/2d.
March	101 1/2d.
May	100 3/8d.
July	99 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec 11

December	dol. 1.27 1/2
May	dol. 1.23 3/8
July	dol. 1.03 3/8

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 12

Wheat	6,582 cwts.
Linseed	407 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,995 cwts.
Poppyseed	272 cwts.
Groundnuts	30,487 cwts.
Castorseed	1,218 cwts.
Rice	20,138 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,539 cwts.
Cottonseed	17,276 cwts.
Mowraseed	117 cwts.
Gram	852 cwts.
Joowar	193 cwts.
Bajree	1,579 cwts.
Indian sugar	8,386 cwts.
Coal	760 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 11

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	37/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	37/10 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec sellers	45

FRONTIER GETS RAIN

POONA, Dec. 12.

The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in the North-West-Frontier Province, and local rain in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

A few falls have been reported from the East and North Punjab. Local rain is reported from South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Harnai one and a half inches; Sonamarg, Quetta and Trivandrum, one each; Chaman, Pamban Kodaikanal, three-quarters each.

FORECAST:—

Rainfall will continue locally in Baluchistan, the North-West-Frontier Province, Kashmir, and occur in a few stations in the Punjab. Scattered thunderstorms or duststorms may occur in Sind and Rajputana. Local rain will also continue in South Madras while a few thundershowers may occur in lower Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 12.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .028 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.7 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.0 degrees 5.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.8 degrees 6.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 56 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DEC. 12

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 12

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 4 0
Shipment December	3 11 0
Shipment Jan Mar	3 11 0
Shipment July Sept	3 12 0
Kesar	11 15 0
Saraya	11 15 0
Java Spot	F. 4.30

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	12
Amer Power and Light Pfd	
5 per cent A	68
Amer Form Power Pfd	
7 per cent	57
Electric Bond Common	20
United Corporation	7
Int Tel and Tel	12
American Tel and Tel	188 3/8
Western Union Telg	83
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	67
New York Central Rly	44
Southern Pacific Rly	43
Republican Steel	28
Skelley Oil	42
Bethelehem Steel	74
United States Steel	76 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	50 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	33
Ford Motors of Canada A	22
General Motors	68 1/2
Packard Motor	11
Kelvinator	21
Westinghouse Airbrake	46
American Radiator	26
St Oil of N J	42
Socony	15 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	97
National Dairy	26
Chase Bank	44
National City Bank	37
Amr Car Company	45
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	28

Slightly irregular market. Carloadings 110000 units up.

INDIA ONLY BUYER IN LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 10

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that price movements were again unimportant though the undertone was slightly less firm than a week ago. China sales continued at the higher level and India as usual was the only buyer important. The weekly stocks of silver in London are estimated at 70,000,000 ounces."—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS UP

Bullion And Wheat Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

On Saturday crossrates ruled steady.
NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.
New York cotton opened steady and closed firm on good domestic and foreign buying with hedging less active.
BULLION STEADY.
London gold and silver ruled steady
WHEAT QUIETLY STEADY.
Wheat was quietly steady with small business. Jute was quiet.
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET.
The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Dec. 12.
Previous closing	12.27
To-day's opening	12.29
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	12.38
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
Previous closing	6.68
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.70
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION
April May ..... Rs. 224

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 12.

Cotton developed very steady tendency on improved Liverpool advices and steadier eastern cables together with no fears of immediate release of Government holdings. Operations commenced with March at 12.29 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and good domestic and trade buying with fairly good foreign purchases. Hedging on the other hand was less active while renewed trade buying imparted further strength to the market with March finally closing at 12.38 with a rise of 1¼ points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—
January (12.37/12.36) 12.31/12.31
March (12.35/12.33) 12.29/12.29
May (12.21/12.20) 12.14/12.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—
American December (6.71) 6.67
American January (6.69) 6.70
Egyptian January (10.08) 10.04
Egyptian March (10.13) 10.10

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/4 buyers £234 1/2 sellers. Firm) closed.
Lead (£24 9/16 buyers £24 5/8 sellers. Firm) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£49 to £49 1/2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£78) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta December January (£13 13/16 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata December (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 3/8 paid and sellers) £16 3/8 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Dec. 12.
Previous closing	4.90 11/32
To-day's opening	4.90 7/32
To-day's latest	4.90 1/4

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Dec. 12.
Previous closing	4.90 5/16
To-day's opening	4.90 1/4
To-day's closing	4.90 3/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE.

	London, Dec. 12.
Previous closing	105.15
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.16
Difference	+.01

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90 1/4 and then eased to 4.90 3/16 due to the lack of support with very small movements thereafter.

Franc opened at 105.15 and then eased to 105.16 with a steadier tendency.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.
"India small buyers. Little general selling. Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec. 12. Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Spot	21 3/16d.	21 3/16d.
Forward	21 3/16d.	21 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 12.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) £7-1-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 12.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 1 per cent.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 paid) £19 paid
Dunlop January (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.
Lightning January (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 3/16 paid and value) 9 1/8 paid and sellers.
Forward April June (9 3/16 paid and value) 9 paid and value.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12. 6-0 p.m.

	Rs. a. p
Silver ready	52 3 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 3 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 5 0
Gold ready	35 1 3
Gold 1st settlement	35 1 6
Gold 2nd settlement	35 1 6
Sovereigns	22 4 9

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Distinctly Tighter Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 12.

Money market:—Distinctly tighter conditions developed in the latter half of the week especially on Thursday when borrowers forced hunt for loans more energetically than previously this year.

Discount brokers took full advantage of this scarcity of funds and forced the Treasury to pay over one per cent, which is the highest rate since 1933, for their weekly accommodation on treasury bills.

The note circulation under the influence of Christmas currency demand jumped to another fresh high level.

Wall Street was steady.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	5 9 9
Wheat May 1937	5 7 3
Linseed May 1937	7 9 9

Wheat and Linseed steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening rates:
General Motor (dol 69 5/8) dol 68 3/4
Anaconda Copper (dol 51 3/8) dol 50 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 77) dol 76 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 143) unquoted

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 9 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 9 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 9 6

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 12, 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.936) 7.947
New York on Bombay (37.06) 37.07
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.92 1/8
London on Milan (98.12) 98.18
London on Shanghai (1-2 27/32) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-1 31/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 12.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.27 5/8. Prices displayed somewhat steadier tendency but there was not much doing owing to less demand from outside interests.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 101 3/4 and May 100 7/8. The market was fairly active on scattered buying particularly by Italian interests but the general demand was somewhat slow in the absence of any stimulating cables from abroad.

Export Of Gold

Bombay, Dec 12

Bar gold and sovereigns collectively valued at Rs. 49,75,586 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ending Saturday, December 12.

The s.s. 'Tairea' which sailed on December 9, carried bar gold valued Rs. 7,597 for Mombassa. The P. and O. steamer 'Naldera' which sailed on Saturday for London had on board five consignments of gold of the following description:

Gold sovereigns valued Rs. 3,293 for Aden; Bar gold valued Rs. 7,74,577 and Rs. 18,74,094 for London; Bar gold worth Rs. 7,23,997 for New York optional London; and bar gold worth Rs. 15,92,028 for London optional New York.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,89,36,67,061.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Steady And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Jutes ruled firm again in sympathy with better jute and Hessian markets but business still remained on a narrow scale. In coals although trading was very much limited the undertone continued steady. Teas had limited turnover with firm undertone. In miscellaneous Indian irons again steadied up. Government securities continued steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent Government Paper 89/12, three and a half per cent Government Paper 99/13, five per cent loan 1945/55 121/7, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 107/8, five and a three fourth per cent Punjab bonds 1937 103/10.

Coals:—Bengal 311/8, East Indian 18, Katras Jherriah 21/9, Raneegunge 31/12 cum div. Talcher 2/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord. 12/10, Agarpara 23/8, Howrah 53/14, Hukumchand 10/12, Kamarhatty 530.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/12, Consolidated tin 7.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/12, Consolidated tin 7/8, Indian copper 3/11, Indian iron and steel 16/13, Associated hotel ord. 5, B.I. Corporation ord. 3/15, Calcutta safe deposit 1/12 premium, Orient paper annas 14 disc., Titaghur Paper defd 10 cum div.

Sugars:—Balrampore 14, Carew and Co. 18, Cawnpore 30/3, Murree Brewary 15/10.

Teas:—Rajnagar 8/8, Sungell 72.

Rubber:—Kluang 1/14.—A.P.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 11-12-36	4782000	5060000
Receipts yesterday. 11-12-36	22000	47000
Exports to date 11-12-36	2668000	2937000
Stock at Ports 11-12-36	2940000	2945000
Stock at Interior Towns 11-12-36	2327000	1369000
Stock at Liverpool 11-12-36	825000	579000
Visible Supply 11-12-36	6757000	6997000
Quantity in sight 11-12-36	9003000	8565000
Quantity out of sight 11-12-36	5498000	4734000

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 12th day of December 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidns April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 222/12
12-30	Rs. 223/4
2-30	Rs. 223/4
4-30	Rs. 223/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 223/8
Lowest	Rs. 222/8
Settlement Rate	Rs. 223

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. "Buyo Maru" left Singapore on December 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 21 via Penang and Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore on December 10 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 23 via Penang and Colombo.

LECTURE ON LABOUR OFFICE

Mr. N. A. Mehrban will deliver a lecture on "The Work of the Government Labour Office" under the auspices of Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, on Tuesday 15th instant at 6-30 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, Dr. Jamshed Maneckji Unvala, Ph. D., Ancien Eleve de L'Ecole du Louvre, Paris, will deliver at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, on Tuesday the 15th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a lecture in English on: "Notes (a) on Vases with Aramaic, Syriac and Arabic Inscriptions discovered in Iran; (b) on Inscriptions from the Firetemple of Baku; and (c) on Inscriptions from Derbend and on Graffiti from Bamiyan in Afghanistan."

ANGLO-BENGALI SCHOOL SPORTS

The programme of the annual sports of this school which comes off to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. is as under:—

Events include Flat-Race for infants, Three-legged Race for Juniors, Skipping Race for Seniors (Girls), Egg and Spoon for Infants, Blind Man's Hit for Seniors, Sack Race for Juniors, Three-legged Race for Seniors (Boys), Plantain Race for Infants, Thread and Needle Race for Juniors, Flat Race for Seniors, Frog Race for Infants, Ballon Race for Seniors, Flat Race for Juniors, Obstacle Race for Seniors (boys), Hundi Balancing Race for Seniors (Girls), Tug of War (Mixed), Musical Chair.

Also a short report of the Secretary, distribution of prizes, presidental address.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 223/6 on buying by Bazar operators. It appears that there is now a decided change in the general sentiment in the local market but it appears that the American Government will be tempted to unload some loan cotton around 13 cents. Moreover our crop is still to come. Thus we do not think it advisable to follow the rise too much and prefer to unload on strong markets.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 2 points, but it opened at a loss of one point. The local market was steady with Broach A|M. delivery quoted at Rs. 223. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	223-8
Oomra D|J.	203-12
Oomra March	202-12
Bengal D|J.	165
Bengal March	163-12

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 10th December	18,230
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1936	376,617
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	375,089
Increase	1,528

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool: January 133; May 144 at Cross Rate 4.90 11/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A|M 1937 222 Liverpool May 6.64 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A|M 1937 222 New York May 12.12 Rs 53 at Cross Rate 4.90 11/32

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 12

December	245.60—70
February	232.80—140
March	229.50—150
April	225.80—110
June	223.40—90

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 3d. to £7-1-9½d. and London—Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.15. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was placed at 4.90 11/32. London Silver prices are unchanged with little Indian buying and small sales. Business was restricted and the market was steady. Later on the market was very quiet with turnover negligible but no sign of weakness.

New York Spot Silver prices were unchanged at 45-1/4 cents while Montreal Silver prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 5 to 15 points.

In the local market business continues restricted and prices are moving within a narrow range. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 9/16. With a marked absence of any important business the local market was dull and both Gold and Silver prices were quiet with a limited offtake.

	Gold	Silver
Ready	35-1-0	52-6-0
Magsar delivery	35-1-6	52-6-6
Magsar Teji Mandi	0-3-0	1-0-0
Posh delivery	35-113	52-8-0
Posh Teji Mandi	0-6-6	1-14-0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 11

December	46.95+15
March	47.05+15
May	47.10+05

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 11

Spot	21 3/16
Forward	21 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 11

Gold Bars Fine per ounce ... £7-1-9 1/2

Narrow Movement In Share Prices

Market Ignores Warning To Optimists In Steel Industry

CONSIDERABLE DECREASE IN TURNOVER

BOMBAY, December 12.

The annual account for 1935 of Indian mineral production issued as a press note by the Director of Public Information, New Delhi warns those who are optimistic about future expansion in India's iron and steel industry that the figures for the trade should be taken as a warning found no support. The local Share Bazar ignored this note and the warning failed to inspire any unloading in steel shares.

The market opened quiet and later prices improved a few points.

As pointed out before the market is becoming dull in view of approaching holidays and neither Bulls nor Bears show any inclination to operate.

It appears that Bulls are carrying a fairly large long interest and they will no doubt, like to unload, if they find buyers, but buyers at present high prices are scarce and in the absence of any important business prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency.

Trading for the next month will commence on Friday the 18th inst. and thereafter in view of X' mas holidays, we see no reason for any great activity..

Most of the constructive features are well discounted and unless something unforeseen happens, we think present prices are not far from the top.

Cotton mill shares were fairly steady with some enquiry in Bombay Dyeings, otherwise the market was dull and uninteresting.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY: Dec. 12.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance Rs. (8)	288	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	787	8
100 Century	154	6
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	249	6
100 Coorla (nil)	136	14
250 Davis	60	0
250 Dawn	300	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-4-0	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	111	14
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	208	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605	0
100 Indore (nil)	44	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	72	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	253	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	850	0
250 Model	45	0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	101	4
200 New Great (nil)	171	14
100 Oosmansnani (nil)	52	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs 2)	48	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1880	0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	77	8
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	196	4
100 Swan (nil)	92	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000 Western	680	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	35	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1575	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs 3-3-4)	139	0
5 Union (As 4)	5-11-0	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	40	8
100 Coimbatore	184	6
75 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	143	2
160 Indian (Rs. 10-8)	534	6
40 Katni Def (Rs. 63-3-9)	2355	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	390	10
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	307	8
10 Punjabs (As. 12)	30	2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	505	10
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	163	4
INSURANCE		
80 Empire	876	4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	47	0
20 Mercantile	48	12
200 Oriental (125)	5425	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	9	1
ELECTRIC.		
100 Asmedabad Old (6)	189	6
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1711	4
10 Ajmer (As 4)	14	8
50 Bombay Tram (3-9)	153	2
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	13	9
100 Karachi (4)	367	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 12

Century (154/6) 152 155 154

Bombay Dyeing (778/12) 775 788 787 790 788 787

Kohinoor (251/14) 252 254 253

Central India (247/8) 246 249

New Great (170) 168 171 170 171

Simplex (76/14) 76 77

Swadeshi (195/10) 193 197 196

Bundi (40/8) 40/8 40/16 40/6 40/8

I Cement 533/12) 532 534

Punjab (30/4) 30 2

Shahabad (505/10) 505

Andhra (1703/12) 1695 1705 1711

Tata Hydro (190) 190

Tata Power (1593/12) 1587 1603 1608 1610

Tram Ord (153/2) 153/2

T Steel Defd (852/8) 847 846 852 850 855 854

T Steel Ord (222/8) 221 222/8 223

Tata Steel 2nd pref (178/8) 178/4

Ballapur (199/6) 199 200

B Steam (250) 280 279

Burma (547/8) 545 547 546 547

100 Poona (4)	265	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	191	14
1000 Tata Power	1610	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	921	4
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	105	8
100 Gujarat	94	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	777	8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	42	8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	854	6
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	223	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	256	4
50 Bengpur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	201	4
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	279	6
135 Bom. Burma (10)	546	14
135 Bombay Burma Cont. (Rs. 4)	184	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	9
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	113	12
100 I. Bleaching (Rs 4)	138	2
100 I. Radio defd (12)	350	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	622	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	622	8
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	19	1
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	90	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	18	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1575	0
7 p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	12
5 p.c Central India	535	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	106	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
7 p.c Tata Hydro	102	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7¼ Tata Steel 2nd	179	4
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c Vishnu	697	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 12

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	101/2
3 per cent 1951/54	103/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	105/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120/4
3 per cent U P Bonds	99/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	111/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/3
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 112/0
4 per cent M Deb	1974 111/8
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120/0
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132
6 per cent K P T	1956 132

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/15/6 and touched Rs. 100 but declined to Rs. 99/14 and steadied at Rs. 99/15. Next settlement quoted 2 1/2 annas lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec 12

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T	1/6 1/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273
Banks selling T T	271
Banks buying T T	268 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 3/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 7/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	
11th instant	4.90 3/8
Japan London	
12th instant	1/2
Java London	
12th instant	8.96 1/2
Hongkong London	
12th instant	1/3
Shanghai London	
12th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris	
11th instant	105.15
London Belgium	
11th instant	35.99 1/2
London Switzerland	
11th instant	21.33 1/4
London Berlin	
11th instant	12.18
London Stockholm	
11th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
11th instant	4.90 5/16
London Amsterdam	
11th instant	9.09 3/4
London Italy	
11th instant	93.19
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 10th instant	£7-2-0 1/2
Gold 11th instant	£7-1-9 1/2
Silver London Ready	
10th instant	21 3/16
11th instant	21 3/16
Silver London Forward	
10th instant	21 3/16
11th instant	21 3/16
Silver New York Ready.	
10th instant	45
11th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
10th instant	7/8 p.a.
11th instant	1 1/8 p.a.
London Discount 6 Mos	
10th instant	7/8 p.a.
11th instant	1 p.a.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money—	
Call	3/4 p.a.
3 Mos	3/4 p.a.
6 Mos	1 p.a.
Tone:—Steady.	

KING GEORGE THE SIXTH

H. R. H. The Duke of York who will be proclaimed King-Emperor in Bombay on Monday.

QUEEN ELIZABETH

H. R. H. The Duchess of York, who will be known as Queen Elizabeth.

ORGANISING WORKERS' RALLY

Bihar Socialist Party

PATNA, Dec. 12.

The members of the Bihar Provincial Socialist Party, at an informal meeting held at Patna, decided that every district should organise a rally of workers every two months.

Accordingly, Shahabad Monghyr and Muzzaffarpore will hold their first rally on January 14, 16 and 17 respectively, the first at village Kusumrah, the second at Begusarai and the third at Tilak Maidan, Muzaffarpore.—United Press.

LEADERS TO TOUR MAHARASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA: Dec. 12.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sjt. Sarat Bose have agreed to tour Maharashtra to push on the Congress election campaign in the province It is stated that each may tour separately but their itinerary would be fixed for February, 1937.

NEW DELHI: Dec. 12.

A *Communique* says:—

The Burma-Japanese trade conversations were continued yesterday evening between Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan, representing Japan, and Mr. W. Booth-Gravely, Financial Commissioner, Burma, representing Burma.

Appreciable progress was made in the adjustment of the basic factors in the negotiations.—**A. P.**

Imperial Mail Catches Fire

HUNDREDS OF BAGS DESTROYED

Bombay Calcutta Train Detained At Itarsi

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 12.

The 'Down' Imperial Mail, which left Bombay yesterday for Calcutta, has been detained at Charkhera between Harda and Itarsi this morning, the mail van directly behind the Engine having caught fire.

Hundreds of mail bags are reported to have been destroyed.

A sorter escaped miraculously with slight injuries. The train arrived here several hours late.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Police investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

700 BAGS DESTROYED

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval, G. I. P. Railway, wires under date December 12 as follows:—

The E. I. R. postal bogie, No. 1776, on the Down Imperial Mail, caught fire at 11 p.m. on Friday December 11th, between Harda and Charkhera and was completely burnt out.

Approximately 700 mail bags were destroyed and a few were saved.—A.P.

Nationalists Elected To Council Of State

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

Mr. Jara Oel has been elected a member of the Council of State, from the P. U. Central Non-Mohamadan Constituency. He secured 203 votes against Rai Bahadur Mathuraprasad Mehrotra (sitting member) who got 119 votes. Mr. Oel is a Nationalist Party candidate.—**A. P.**

MR. HUGH KENNEDY DEAD

Chief Justice Of Irish Free State

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The death has occurred of Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Chief Justice of the Irish State.—Reuter' Special.

(Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K. C. whose death is reported at the age of 57 was the First Chief Justice of the Irish Free State since 1924 and President of the Supreme Court of Justice in the Free State. He was a member of the Committee which drafted the Constitution of the Irish State, in 1922. He was appointed First Attorney-General of the Irish Free State in 1922 and retained the post for two years. He was elected to the Dail Eireann as Deputy for the Constituency of Dublin City (South) in August 1923 but resigned in June 1924).

Italian Decree Fixes Workers' Hours

ROME, Dec. 12.

A decree enforcing partially 40 hour week for the industry has been approved by Sgr. Mussolini and the cabinet. The industries in which "particular conditions" exist will be allowed to work longer hours; and overtime upto 12 hours a week will be allowed in all industries where extra labour cannot be employed. It is presumed that exceptions refer chiefly to the armaments industury, which was recently authorised to work 60 hours a week. The cabinet has decided that theatrical performances on certain Saturdays shall be reserved for workers in order to raise cultural standpoint. — **Reuter's Special.**

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Each copy issued during the month of December will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

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Don't Miss Your Copy.

Sport From All Quarters

Gunboat Jack Retains Middle-Weight Boxing Title

The Champion Out-Points Malinao In Twelve Round Contest

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Gunboat Jack, the redoubtable Middle-weight Champion of India, retained his title, when he out-pointed Malinao, at Martin's Boxing Stadium recently.

For the first six rounds of the fight Gunboat Jack was indisputably Maliano's master in the art and craft of boxing and piled up points. In the tenth round Maliano floored Gunboat Jack and attacked him furiously but the champion's spirit was never dimmed and he fought an amazingly plucky fight to gain the decision on points.

A section of the spectators displeased with the verdict rushed to the ring to sympathise with Malinao.

HOW THEY FOUGHT

The sport correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" describes the fight round by round as under:—

(1st Round.)

Both the boxers began defensively, with Maliano advancing his left occasionally at 'Gunboat Jack who merely side-tepped and dodged him. No shot from any gun.

(2nd Round.)

Gunboat Jack had warmed up and was firing the broadsides of Malinao, who seemed not to find his length.

(3rd Round.)

Malinao was planning a campaign of slow enforcement of proceedings. Refereeing came for a good deal of criticism. Was Gunboat Jack holding too frequently?

(4th Round.)

Malinao attacked Gunboat Jack but missed and the Indian Middle-weight Champion utilized the opening with a straight left. Gunboat Jack was the speedier man. He won the round.

(5th Round.)

Malinao was out-manoeuvred and out-boxed. Jack flashed his right upper-cuts and straight-lefts with vicious effect. Malinao dug into Jack, who was too clever for him.

(6th Round.)

Both the boxers got off the mark with a barrage of telling punches, but Malinao decisively won this round. He was blazing up.

(7th Round.)

With a lightning left Jack tore into his opponent, who side-stepped him and jabbed him on the left. Both the borers wanted a K. O. and there was terrific mauling. It was Gunboat's round.

(8th Round.)

With heavy thuds Gunboat Jack plugged away, but Malinao was no kid; he was giving back all he was receiving. Gunboat Jack was the better general.

(9th Round.)

Gunboat Jack was too clever for Malinao in the beginning. Parry and thrust,—went on both boxers. Both were aiming at a knockout and giving and taking punishment.

(10th Round.)

Malinao was connecting powerfully. Gunboat Jack fell to the board but rose up immediately. Malinao was dealing out his dynamite and at one stage Gunboat Jack was totally befuddled, but he came back to hit Malinao again. This was Malinao's round.

(11th Round.)

Gunboat Jack was looking out for opening, but Malinao side-stepped him. Towards end, Gunboat Jack took a lot of punishment. He seemed to have lost his old pace and fire.

(12th Round.)

With a vicious right upper cut Gunboat Jack attacked, but Malinao too was scoring points. Jack wanted a K. O. and he did not get it.

PAPUAN ATHLETES

"With Proper Coaching And Training Can Become World's Best"

Papuan natives are becoming sport-conscious and are discarding their old "Skull-crusher" clubs for golf clubs according to Mr. J. T. Jennings, M.H.R. of New South Wales, who has recently been on a trip to New Guinea and Papua. "Some of the magnificent specimens amongst these people," said Mr. Jennings, "could, with proper coaching and training, become atheletes equal to the world's best. After the success of coloured men in the last Olympic Games it was clear that here also was great material. The Papuans were also most air-minded people living. On the gold-fields in the interior fifty natives could be seen riding in one aeroplane. From the very beginning every kind of transportation had been done by air. The papuans had never seen a train or a taxicab, but they knew all about flying.

PRAYTUSH DEB DEFEATED

The Amateur Billiards Champion Beaten By Mollah

Praytush Deb (—500), the amateur champion of India was defeated by I. A. Mollah (—75) in the handicap billiards tournment at the Chowringhee Y. M. C. A. When Deb wiped off his handicap, Mollah was 118, and it took as if the former would win, but Mollah playing well ran out winner by 100 points.

Deb's best breaks were 76, 59, 48, 35, 32, 28, 27, 25 and 20.

M. M. Begg (—500) playing a consistent game at the evening session defeated J. Manasseh (plus 80) by 70 points. A break of 113 by Begg is the highest made so far in the tournament.

The other two matches were won by H. Wilton (—125) and H. R. Norton (—125) who defeated R. Richmond (—150) and R. Melling (plus 40) respectively.

ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The Sixth All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament will be held at Gwalior this year and the final matches will be played at the time of the 12th All-India Educational Conference during the last week of December, 1936. The tournament is open to all men and women connected with education, teachers, lecturers professors, Inspector Administrative officers of British India and Indian States and is played in singles only. A running shield called Rai Bahadur Batuk Prasad Trophy will be awarded to the winner and the runner up in memory of the late Professor P. K. Telang of the Central Hindu College, Benares. All the educationists of the country are cordially invited to participate in the tournament. The entry fee is Rs. 3 only. Other rules and regulations can be had from Gwalior Young Men's Club Gwalior.

Mussolini fencing with one of his Ministers

LUDHIANA OLYMPIC SPORTS

The Ludhiana District Olympic Sports Tournament will be held on December 20 and 21 in Ludhiana. The pole vault, long jump, half mile and 220 yards are open events, and will be held on December 21.

CROUCH'S FIRST WIN IN INDIA

J. Crouch, the King-Emperor's jockey, rode his first winner in India recently at the Madras races.

Crouch piloted the Maharani of Venkatagiri's Laden La to victory in the race for the "Nizam's" Cup, beating Mr. Subbiah's Garm, last year's winner, by two lengths.

The "Nizam's" Cup is presented by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad for horses in Class III. The previous winners were:

1933: Abelard (Jockells).
1934: Broadway Joe (Davison).
1935: Fors Abbey (Pinkstone).
1936: Garm (H. Black).

RACE HORSE DESTROYED

A sad accident marred the finish of the Shahpur Plate on the last day of the third Lahore Gymkhana Meeting held recently.

Red Chief, Babar Ban, the favourite, and Lovely Prince were running in a bunch, when the field was about to pass the Grand Stand.

Red Chief suddenly fell pinning jockey Ram Parshad under him and Barbaric tripped over the fallen horse. Red Chief broke one of its forelegs and was subsequently destroyed.

Ram Parshad received a severe shock, but the other jockey had a miraculous escape.

SECOND ENCLOSURE FOR KARACHI

On December 5 the Governor of Sindh performed the opening ceremony of the new second enclosure Stand at the Karachi race-course.

The total cost of the new Stand, together with the new Totalizator, is about Rs. 70,000. It could conveniently accommodate about 1,200 people. It is 150 feet long and 40 feet wide.

CLASSIFICATION OF RACE HORSES

The following changes have been made in the Classification of race horses:

	Class.
Glanely	from III to II
Heritance	" IV " III
Castletoi	" III " IV
Rough Sea	" III " IV
Ghoj al Sa'ad	" III " II

"Billy" Evans, champion jockey of the last Poona season, who headed the winning jockey's list with 15 wins to his credit, broke his collar-bone recently is going on well but will not be seen in the saddle for many weeks.

FOUR-DAY TESTS IN ENGLAND

Board Of Control For Test Matches Defers Choice Of Selectors

Meeting at Lord's, the Board of Control of Test Matches at home deferred the appointment of a selection sub-committee to choose teams to represent England in 1937 to a later meeting, to take place in the spring.

"The Board decided that, subject to the concurrence of Australia, the Test matches with Australia in 1938 shall as in 1934, be of four days' duration, with the proviso that the last match shall be played to a finish if neither side has won two matches, or if the results be even."

Net distributable profit from the All-India Test matches and the Trial match in 1936 amounted to £4,665 1s. 8d. First-class counties each receive £147, 6s. 4d., and the second-class counties £27 8s. 10d. each. Those clubs on whose grounds the matches were played each receive an additional £471 0s. 3d.

Subject to the approval of New Zealand, the Board arranged that the three Test matches with New Zealand in 1937 shall be played under the general conditions current for the All-India Tests last season.

Test matches with Australia were agreed to as follows:—First Test, Nottingham; second, Lord's; third Manchester; fourth, Leeds; fifth, the Oval.

The Advisory County Cricket Committee, at their meeting, passed a resolution recommending the introduction by the M. C. C. of the experimental l.-b.-w. rule as a Law of Cricket.

"First-class umpires in inter-county matches are to be instructed to continue the experimental l.1b.1w. rule pending its adoption."

The committee agreed not to revive the Champion County v. Rest of England match, but to reconsider the question at a later meeting.

The reason, it was explained, was the extreme difficulty of getting a representative team for the Rest after the Festival matches, and it was impossible to fit in a date between the end of the county season and the start of the Festivals.

OVER 1,000 RUNS IN A MATCH

Over 1,000 runs were scored in the match at Melbourne in which Victoria took points for a first-innings lead against South Australia, the Sheffield Shield holders. Scores.—Victoria: 491 (K. Rigg 97, R. Gregory 85, M. Sievers 54, F. Ward 6 for 107) and 403 for 7 (K. E. Rigg 155, L. Darling 102, L. Lee 63, B. Barnett 55); South Australia: 386 (D. G. Bradman 192).

CLASSIC ENTRIES FOR 1938

Entries for the classic races of 1938 closed last week. There are 291 nominations for the Derby and St. Leger, 247 for the Two Thousand Guineas, 289 for the Oaks and 269 for the One Thousand Guineas.

The Maharaja has seven Derby entries, these being Air Flow, Blare, Hatton Garden, John Peel, Licence, Foxbrush, and Jubilee. The first five are also in the St. Leger and Jubilee, Air Flow and Blare in the Two Thousand Guineas.

The filly Fanlight, by Limelight—Stained Glass, is the only Royal nomination for the "1,000" and Oaks.

DEATH OF MR. LANCASTER

Fifty Years Secretary Of Kent County Club

Never recovering completely from an accident while on holiday last June, Mr. Arthur James Lancaster, who was secretary of the Kent County Cricket Club for fifty years, has died in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, at the age of 77.

Mr. Lancaster succeeded his father as secretary of the Kent County Cricket Club in 1935, and remained in office 50 years before retiring.

He saw many changes in Kent cricket, notably on the St. Lawrence ground, where in recent years a new pavilion and large concrete stands were built, but the scene of the first cricket festival remains unique among cricket grounds with a great elm tree some 30 yards inside the playing arena.

One of his recollections was Dr. W. G. Grace's score of 344 at Canterbury.

In his young days he played for the St. Lawrence club, and for a few years was their honorary secretary.

His enthusiasm for climbing made him the victim of an unpleasant adventure five months ago. He went for a holiday in the Lake District, intending to journey across the mountains to Mardale.

For two days he was missing, and then he was found lying exhausted beside a boulder. He had lost the track and stumbled into a deep hole, from which he could hardly move because of an injury to his knee.

For more than 50 hours he blew a whistle at intervals, and when he was found he exclaimed, "I've been in many a tight corner, but I thought this was the last."

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS

To Be Held In Stockholm In 1937

At the request of Federation Internationale des Echecs, the Swedish Chess League will hold its congress during 1937 in Stockholm in conjunction with international tournaments, besides which, a tournament will be organized for the Ladies' World Championship. The first prize trophy in the international matches will consist of Sir Hamilton Russell's "perpetual challenge Cup", and in the Ladies Tournament the challenge cup offered by Lady Hamilton Russell will be competed for.

Federation Internationale des Eches was founded in 1924 in Paris. At present 33 nations are members of it. So far, international tournaments have been held in London in 1927, The Hague in 1928, Hamburg in 1930, Prague in 1931, Folkestone in 1933 and Warsaw in 1935. The matches will be played during the period July 31.—August 15 at the Grand Hotel Royal, in which the Winter garden and the assembly rooms have been hired for the occasion. It is estimated that altogether 125 competitors, representing about 25 nations, will take part in the Congress.

H. M. King Gustav V has graciously consented to give his patronage to the tournaments. The Chairman of the Administrative Committee appointed to organise the tournaments is Mr. Ludvig Collijn, whose address is: Stockholm 16. He will reply to any inquiries in connection with the Congress.

BASE BALL AT NEXT OLYMPIC

Baseball will be one of the big features of the XIIth world olympic games in Tokyo in 1940, according to reports reaching the city from Japan. The formation of a real International League in Berlin during the olympics this year will do much to create much interest in the American national game in future olympics, according to Dr. Regino R. Ylanan, head coach of the last P. I. Olympic squad.

Leslie Mann, former big league player, who took the first All-American team to Berlin this year to stage exhibition games during the Olympic games, had much to do with the organization of the first International Baseball Congress in Europe. Twenty-one nations were represented in the first baseball Congress known in Olympic history including the Phillipines and Japan.

According to reports, nine nations, England, Germany, Mexico, China, Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, Japan and the United States are sure to be represented in the Olympic baseball championship in Tokyo four years hence. The news should strongly boost baseball particularly in the Philippines, Japan and China.

Looking forward to the big international baseball series in Tokyo during the XIIth Olympiad officials of the Philippine Islands Amateur Baseball Association are mapping out their activity.

DEADLY FREAK DIETS

The "freak diets" of the food faddists are termed a starvation course to "physical destruction" by Dr. Milton Bridges, diet expert of Columbia University.

"There does not exist any fruit, meat, fish or other food which in itself is capable of reducing physical weight as much as 1/1,000th of a pound," he said in an address.

If there is one general deficiency in the North American diet today, he added, it is lack of protein. Middle-aged persons in particular are inclined to be anemic because they fail to eat enough meat, eggs, cheese, fish and gelatin.

"It is about time some of our old ideas were explored," he said.

"The efficacy of fish as a brain food, lettuce to produce sleep, onions to cure a cold, parsley to increase fluid output, broth for strength, Port wine and rusty nails for blood building, celery to soothe the nerves, skim milk and bananas for reducing and last but not least, an apple a day to keep the doctor away, have all been proved without foundation."

"DEAR MADAM, YOU ARE DEAD"

A woman voter at Kopjes, Orange Free State, has received the following notice from the electoral officer in her constituency:—

"Madam,

"I have to notify you that your name appearing under No.—has been removed from the Voters' List for the Electoral Division of Vredefort for the reason that you are deceased.

"If you consider that your name should not have been removed as indicated above, kindly advise me, stating reasons."

Experiments made in New York recently tend to discredit the camera as a means of assisting judges at the finishes of races.

Apparently the camera can lie, as experiments show that horses nearest the lens are favoured. The discovery may lead to the camera being discarded with as an aid to judging finishes.

WORLD ALERT IN HEALTH EDUCATION

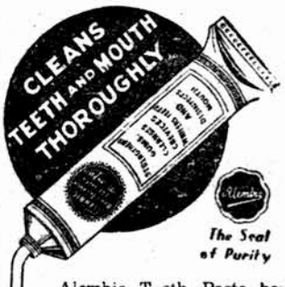
Every Country Has Taken Up Fight Against Disease

Every country in the world is pushing health education to teach its people to conserve their mental and physical health, according to Professor C. E. Turner, teacher of biology and public health at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has just returned from a round-the-world tour of twenty-five countries to speak before a meeting of the American Dietetic Association at Boston.

"Java has in operation one of the best-adapted pieces of general health education for the adult population found anywhere in the world," he declared. Siam's new government is vigorously working to make the school children more healthy, he added. And in India the leaders in health and education are eager for progressive improvement in their health programme.

Throughout Europe, Professor Turner found the same tendency to push health education in the schools, so that the children might acquire habits and knowledge that would enable them to ward off preventive diseases. In the Far East he found China and Japan using standard American materials on health education translated into their own languages.

Stressing the importance of proper diet in resisting or overcoming infections, and in preventing diseases, Professor Turner said that nutritionists in America might well feel proud of the contribution which their profession had made in aid of health education. American leadership in the field of health education is considerable, he said, and no field of health teaching has more importance for the world's people than nutrition.



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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is a pleasure to see that we are having more and more of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association Branches at Bombay.

Two Branches at Vile Parle and Dadar have already been started. Children at these places, as at Khar, meet every Sunday morning for about an hour and a half to play games, hear stories, sing songs—in short to be as happy as possible.

In this connection, children residing at Vile Parle may please see Syt. S. N. Namle of the Nutan Bal Shikshan Mandir, Juhu Road, and those belonging to Dadar

Sjt. Gijubhai, President, the Third All-India Children's Gathering.

may please see Syt. C. K. Sampat of the Balak Mandir. I am sure the children of these parts will take full advantage of the weekly meetings that would be held there regularly.

AT VILE PARLE

I had an opportunity to visit the Vile Parle centre last Sunday, accompanied by some elderly sisters and brothers who want to start Branches elsewhere in the City of Bombay and suburbs.

Nearly seventy children had assembled at the Park. They played and enjoyed games. Then Syt. Pratap Bhai told them a story. And the function ended with the National Anthem, "Vande Mataram."

Such was the spirit of teh Children—They really liked the programme, and they would be attending the meetings regularly every Sunday now.

A manuscript journal has been started by the Organisers. In this journal an account of the last week's proceedings and information regarding the next week's items are given. This journal is circulated in all the schools, so that every child receives the news all right.

CHILDREN ARE A PARADISE ON THE EARTH

Presidential Speech Delivered at The Third All-India Children's Gathering.

(By Syt. Gijubhai Badheka).

Dear Children,

My salutations to you all gathered together from various parts of our Motherland.

I offer my heartfelt felicitations to you.

I feel elated on seeing you hale and hearty. I consider myself blessed by bathing in the sacred waters of your innocent souls.

Dear little children, I have not come down here to give you a lengthy discourse nor have I come to becloud the lustre of your souls by pedantic sermonising; I am not come to bind you down with the 'do's' and the 'dont's.' I am come here to have your 'darshan' and I feel myself purer for that.

These people have made me your President. But I wonder if I am worthy for the post. I know, I do not possess the simplicity of your hearts, the spotless purity and the frankness of your minds. I feel rather shy at having to preside over your deliberations. Inspite of these shortcomings of mine, I happen to be your President and as such I must see that the Conference comes to a successful issue.

The President, I understand to be the mouthpiece of the Conference. What you desire to say will find a sympathetic response from me. The President means a leader and not a boss.

In fact, as your President, I must play with you, tell you stories and participate in your dramatic performances; I must chat with you sitting in your midst and must crack jokes with you as would become us.

The Flower Girls

THE ELDERLY PERSONS

The elderly persons cannot understand you because you appear to be small in body and lacking in worldly experience. These elderly people know nothing about your latent extraordinary powers, your accumulated experience throughout the ages and your souls which are ever progressing from times immemorial and therefore they neglect you, they insult you and treat you as chattel. Hence they determine for you the standards of life instead of letting you live for yourselves. When they prescribe courses of study for you, they do not care to know what is best for you to study. In like manner, they want you to be feeble imitations of themselves.

They will turn you into pleaders and doctors when you want to become painters and musicians. They will teach you mathematics when you desire to observe birds. They will give you a lesson in mathematics when you want to read a poem. They will ask you to go to sleep when you want to play and will insist upon your doing lessons when you want to sleep. When you desire to co-operate with one another, they will instil in you the spirit of competition. The elderly persons have determined for you the ideals and the chart of your life and you have to accept it willy-nilly. Thus you are immensely harassed but you cannot complain.

It is their claim that they love children and all have deliberately conspired to say so, but the truth is otherwise. They forget that they themselves are slaves, pigmies, helpless creatures of circumstance. Not only so, but they are out to make you after their own image. All these schools are factories for turning you into cripples. There are so many gaols for the enslavement of your souls. We elderly people have so far treated you in this fashion, keeping you in darkness about our intentions and we mean to stick to it even now.

The Butter Seller

THE FIRST RAYS

Nevertheless the first rays of Children's Paradise on Earth have begun to enlighten the world. The atmosphere is everywhere beginning to be saturated with the sense of profound respect for the personality of children. It is slowly dawning upon the minds of the people that children are a Paradise on the Earth and their development constitutes an essential factor in the progress of the world. For this reason we find to-day the manifold activities for the advancement of children. Great changes are being made in their education. As a result, to-day "Free Schools," Bal Mandirs, Pushpa Bhavans, Balkan-ji-Baris, Kridangans, child-literature and children's gatherings, all these are growing phenomena and hence this "All-India Children's Gathering." The lucky star of the world is rising because the world has begun to understand wherein lies the real good of children and the way to realise it.

"Ekagrata"
(Baby Indira)

Dear children, perhaps I am saying things which are rather stiff for you. So let me ask you some questions. Have you ever seen a crow, a sparrow or a blue jay, or a king-crow, or a Java sparrow, or a Munia, or a Papiha? It is rather doubtful whether you have seen them at all. You are town dwellers. Your knowledge is confined to books and your entertainments to the cinemas. You may observe these birds only if you get out of the town. Perhaps some of you have seen them at the Zoo and aviary but have you ever seen their nests observed the eggs and noticed their young ones, how they live and what they eat?

Well then, you must have seen a donkey. There are plenty of them in Sind. But have you ever cared to see a deer, a porcupine, a hedgehog or a fox?

Of course, you must have seen a rose. Let me ascertain who amongst you have seen any of the other wonderful flowers. Tell me who have seen Son-Champa, Ratrani, Rajanigandha, Tagar, Lotus, Parijatak, Bakul, Kaminia, Dolar? How can you see them if you never visit a garden?

Tell me if you know anything about the starry jewels in the sky? Of course, you must be knowing the names of rivers, mountains, big cities, the kings and emperors that are dead and gone, the dates of battles, etc., because you have learnt all these things by note from your text books.

THIS BOOKISH KNOWLEDGE

But all this bookish knowledge is vain and futile. Real education consists in the direct contact with the wide world. It is therefore in the fitness of things that

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Balkan-ji-Bari takes you out on picnics and excursions so that you may have a living touch with the vital and therefore educative forces of nature.

Real education lies in your spontaneous activities, mental as well as physical. True education should mean that you know your own country's Mahabharats and Ramayans and also of the world. Living together in peace and harmony, actuated by the ideals of brotherhood and mutual love, and sacrificing yourselves for the sake of your fellow brothers if need be: that is education.

These schools teach you things of the past, they tell you about those heaps of stones—mountains, but nowhere the pupil is taught the grinding poverty of the hungry masses nor is he shown the ways and the means by which he can ameliorate their distress. Neither is the pupil taught what remedies should be adopted for the inter-communal and international disputes. No school imparts instruction about the origin and the goal of this world. You are all made to learn that the world was brought into existence by God in some remote past. But that is of no use at all. No teacher cares to explain this in intelligible terms, which could however be done.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

Shall I now place before you a few suggestions. Always keep yourselves busy; prepare model toys from clay, or sing, or paint, or play dramas, or do anything which keeps you engaged. Never waste your time in idleness. And play your games without quarrelling and without the taint of competition. Play for the sake of play and joy. Whoever you may be, children of the kings or of the ordinary persons, of the rich or of the poor, of the Brahmins or of the Harijans, of this village or of that village, of this country or of the foreign country, come ye all, meet on a common platform and cultivate the spirit of Comradeship and Brotherhood.

Finally one thing more, which is of very vital importance. We are beset with the din and the noise of the busy world on all sides. Everywhere there is noise which kills the body with fatigue, turns our heads and practically strangles the higher activities of our minds. Whenever you feel like escaping from this humdrum of life, seek the peace of your soul in retirement. Bring before your mental eye whatever good things you have seen, good things you have heard, good deeds you have done. Thus you will garner a rich harvest of happiness.

We have met here in large numbers. All profess to love you. In that case they must surely help you. Let us hope they will give you a few loving gifts on such occasions.

How good of them if they cease from punishing you? How nice it would be if only they refrain from scolding you? How kind of them if they do not coax you into temptations? How splendid it would be if they give you free choice in matters of study and play? How charitable of them if they refrain from imposing their own views upon you and allow you to think for yourselves? How noble of them if they cease assuming divine airs and allow you to find out your own divinity?

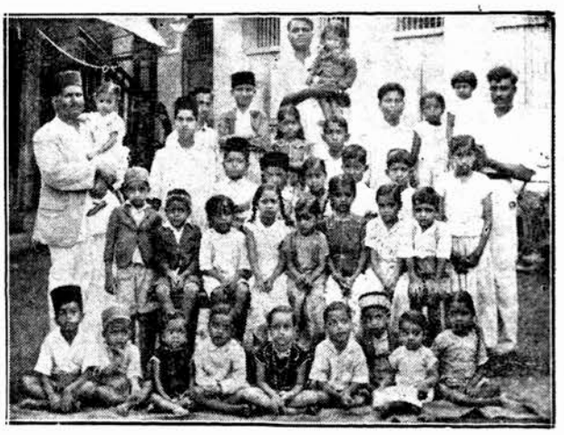
OUR CONFERENCE

Dear friends, pardon me if I have carried you into deep waters of abstruse problems. We have to play dramas and enjoy games.

Ours is not a conference of merchants or diplomats or warmongerers. We have not to pass any insincere paper resolutions. We have to ask the people of the world that they shall not turn children into soldiers for their selfish ends, turn children into doctors and lawyers to satisfy their vanity.

Oh you Guardians of child-life! Hinder them not in their upward progress and spiritual advancement for the sake of your petty interests.

And now let us all pray to God Almighty: Oh God merciful! Keep us in spotless purity and innocence, keep us in the shelter of thine benignant province, and shower Thy infinite mercy and loving grace upon our gathering!



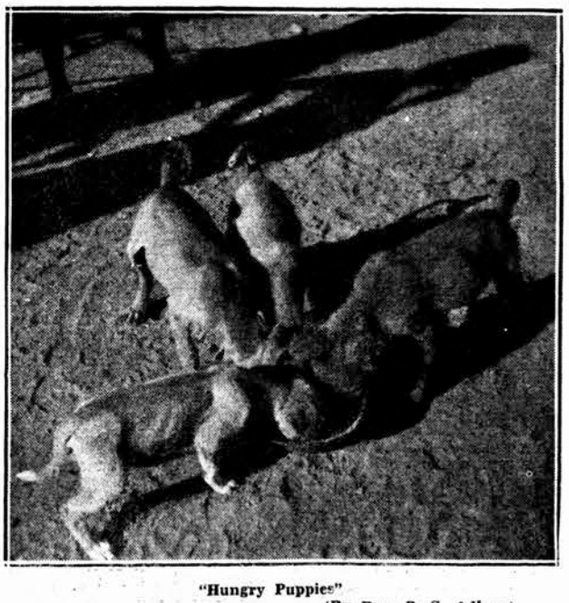
Andhra Children's Gathering at Kalyan on the occasion of last Diwali, when they had a programme of Sports, Competitions, etc., etc.

AT OTHER PLACES

Children have been asked to contribute to this journal—small articles and suggestions as to how they would like the meetings to be conducted. This, indeed, is a very good idea, and I am sure the children would take full advantage of the same.

The workers at present are contemplating upon starting new Branches at Santa Cruz, Worli and Bombay City proper. Details regarding the centres will be given bye and bye.

We are also thinking of starting a Gujarati edition of "Pushpa —The Children's Own Paper," as advised by our various readers. Possibly this may come out in January, 1937. Of course it will contain all fresh matter, and I trust the Gujarati reading children will like it as much as our English edition is liked throughout India and abroad.



"Hungry Puppies"
(By Bro. P. S. Adhav.)

Dinner time in the Children's Colony of the Federation of Fascists: Children praying before their meals.

BLIND MICE

The players divide into two sides of equal numbers, and each forms a circle. One player in each team becomes an umpire. One player in each ring is given a ball to hold. At the word "Go!" every one shuts his eyes and passes the ball round to the left. As soon as the first player gets it into his hands, again he calls out and his side gets two points. If anyone drops the ball he may open his eyes to find it, but he may not pass it on until he is back in position with his eyes shut. Everyone who successfully passes the ball with his eyes shut gains one point. The points are then added up, and the winning side is that with the highest total.

THE LADY ALWAYS WINS

Ask a girl at your party to place the tips of her forefingers together, keeping her elbows on a level with her shoulders, and challenge any boy in the room to separate them by a fair pull. Unless he is very strong he will probably fail. Neither will he succeed if asked to move her hand from her head or her middle finger from the tip of her nose.

THE SOUNDING CORK

Drop an ordinary cork on the table so that it stands on end. When members of the audience attempt this feat they cannot do it. The secret depends partly upon the manner of holding the cork and partly upon practice. The cork must be held horizontally, and only a few inches from the table. With a little experiment it will bounce just enough from the force of the fall to stand upon its end.

Novices almost always hold the cork end downwards, and so they fail. In performing the trick always hold the cork well hidden by the fingers so that no one can observe its position.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them, stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matters from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Euthanasia

By N. J.

Would You like to live, or would you prefer to die, if "death is the only hope in life left to you?

Little public surprise will be caused by the rejection by the House of Lords, of the Vountary Enthanasia Bill by 35 to 14 votes. The Bill aimed at legalising, under certain conditions, the administration of euthanasia to persons suffering from illness of a fatal or incurable character involving severe pain. It was first introduced by the late Lord Moynihan, the celebrated surgeon, and his death robbed the motion of his powerful advocacy. It was, of course, fundamentally mistaken to move such a revolutionary legislation in the Upper House. That fossilized institution was hardly the place where the provisions of the Bill could have received an open-minded hearing. That not more than fifty of the noble lords bothered to be present for the discussion tells its own tale.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was the principal opponent of the Bill. He had to be, of course! But the fact that even colleagues of Lord Moynihan like Lord Dawson and Lord Horder, who as eminent doctors were popularly expected to lend their support to the Bill should have opposed it, is extremely significant. It once again reveals the conflict between the professional and so-called social outlook.

The Plain Issue

Euthanasia is not a pleasant subject to talk about. The most important things of life are never pleasant. They are always grave, stern, even grim. And euthanasia is, perhaps, the grimmest of all grim subjects, even grimmer than that of suicide. For while suicide concerns with taking one's own life, euthanasia entails the death of another. I need, however, no apology for picking up this topic for to-day's "Comments." For bound up with this subject is a mass of hypocrisy and the cruelty that always goes with hypocrisy. Religion, law, and society —all of them are nowhere at greater variance with reason and humanity than when dealing with this most onerous problem. When a man is suffering from an incurable, hopeless, disease, when his pain is daily growing more acute and more unbearable, and when his sole earthly desire is for an immediate end—would you release him finally from all his mortal agonies, or condemn him to live, that is, to wait a slow, a tortuously slow, death? This is the plain issue of euthanasia. Let it be made clear that the choice is not between life and death, but between a painless voluntary death, and a painful 'natural' death by slow degrees. Religion has always condemned the former as sin, law has always held it as a crime and society has always frowned upon it. In spite of this triple ban, however, all rational men who are not bound by dogma know on which side real humanity lies. I for one have not the least hesitation for casting my vote in favour of euthanasia, for I have seen before my own eyes, one of nearest relatives dying inch by inch of a relentless, progressing paralysis.

Ordained By God

Let us examine one by one the arguments that are advanced against euthanasia. First comes religion, which holds life too sacred a thing to be forcibly ended by oneself. What God has given, let not man himself take away,—is the accepted doctrine of all faiths. Religion has ever shuddered at suicide. It has, moreover, always sought to teach resignation to His Will as the sovereign virtue of man. Pain and suffering are ordained by God, then why protest against them? Hinduism goes further and tells us that all suffering is the condign punishment for our sins in a previous life! Which sort of clinches the argument. Christianity, too, holds that man has no right to refuse to bear pain. In the Book of Genesis we are told that women must bear children in sorrow. "If man was born through suffering, so must he die," so runs the apparently convincing reasoning,—convincing that is, if you believe the fundamental postulates of religion. I, however, most certainly do not, and so when a divine begins to preach such doctrines, I cannot help getting furious. Those arguments can be easily carried to the most absurd extremes, as they actually were when some clergymen opposed the use of anaesthetics when they were discovered in the last century. Logically, thus, one ought not even to take an aspirin tablet for alleviating the hammering headache! Pain was created by God. . . . .

Mercy Murders

After religion, and only a short head behind, comes law. Never have the anomalies of law been more glaring than in the case of suicides and what are generally known as "Mercy Murders." It is, of course well-known that while a successful suicide carries no penalties, the unsuccessful act is met with the extreme rigour of law. The position of the person who, purely out of the highest humanitarian motives, relieves another of his agonies by death is still worse. Rightly has the situation been summed up by the Very Rev. Dr. Inge as follows: "If I refuse to put a mangled horse or dog out of its misery, I may be fined for cruelty. If I help a human being who is dying horribly by inches from cancer, gangrene, or locomotor ataxia, to shorten his or her suffering, from which there can be no release but death, I may be hanged for murder!" This means that the law is actually kinder to animals than to human being, though according to tenets of jurisprudence animals can have no legal status.

Most fortunately, however, all right-thinking men and women have recoiled from such a fierce enunciation of law. Various loopholes have been found to circumscribe such a categorical cruelty. It is notorious that in France no jury will ever convict a person of homicide, if the murder has been conclusively proved to have sprung from motives of mercy. Even the more phlegmatic English jurors have again and again acquitted the mercy-murderers, who as a rule are the dearest and nearest ones of the deceased.—generally the offspring or the parents! Though, thus, in practice the humanitarian aspect has generally triumphed over the legal, it is a profound pity and paradox that the legislature has always fought shy of suitably revising the statute-book, as has been evidenced once again by the defeat of the euthanasia bill in the House of Lords.

Contradictions

Last but not least comes the social aspect of the question. If law is full of anomalies, society is full of contradictions. Just at present, the different nations are vying with each other in finding ways and means of destroying each other. Every day the world is going appreciably nearer towards a final Armageddon. We are all being schooled and drilled to hate and kill the other fellow. This murder business will, of course, be on the grand scale. But while the instinct of mass murders is thus being sedulously fostered and made more aggressive, no nation or society is yet prepared to tolerate mercy murders even in the most exceptional cases. 'Kill out of hate,' but never out of humanity,' would be a good motto to-day, only that few of us are now savage enough to contemplate murder even out of hatred. The more so when it is an utterly spurious, so-called national hatred.

Hospital Of Horrors

In a secluded corner of the large grounds of one of Vienna's biggest hospitals, the Franz-Joseph, is a small building. Strangers are not allowed to go there, and those who are privileged to do so avoid to go there. For these eighty heroes of the last great war are confined. Their relatives do not know they are living, for their names are on the official dead list. 'Nor do they know themselves, for every one of those eighty creatures who once were men, is now completely limbless, blind, deaf and dumb. . . . .

I shall not dwell on this Hospital of Horrors any longer. I cannot. But this grim vision has a double moral. It points out as nothing else can, first, the atrocity of sending men to war to mangle their bodies, and second of the inhumanity of keeping these 'bodies' alive and thus strangling their souls.

The problem of voluntary euthanasia is admittedly complicated and bristling with difficulties. But it must be faced and satisfactorily solved if we are to avoid these terrible iniquities.

POETRY IS CINDERELLA OF LITERATURE

Poets Explain Why They Are Radical

Why most modern poetry is revolutionary was explained to an overflowing audience in the Exhibition lecture hall by two well-known poets, Mr. Stephen Spender and Mr. Herbert Read.

Mr. Read, who presided at Mr. Spender's talk said poets now-a-days were a serious and determined race. "Almost without exception they are revolutionary poets. The explanation of this fact is to be found all around you in this Exhibition. There was a day—we call it the Homeric Age—when poetry was synonymous with literature. Afterwards science and philosophy acquired if not an equal at least an non-curable position side by side with the lyric Muse.

"But in the last half-century all that has changed. Poetry has become the most neglected and despised of all the arts—the Cinderella of literature. The position has become rapidly worse in the last 20 or 30 years, until it is now almost impossible to get poetry published on its own merits.

Poets Persecuted Like Saints.

'The poet who meditates on his Cinderelladom is soon drawn to the conclusion that this is due to the unhealthy state of a society which in its greed and inhumanity is quickly exterminating all beauty and poetry from our midst. That is the basis of the poet's revolt. Now, as always, he is moved by his sense of justice, his hatred of tyranny and oppression. In this crisis his voice is not the voice of despair but of hope and revolutionary exaltation.

"He will pay the price of his fearless advocacy.' Poets and artists are now persecuted like the saints of an earlier age. The time for tenderness is past. The poet is in the arena, fighting for his liberty, for his very existence."

Mr. Spender explained that his reason for writing poetry was not primarily a formal one. "Unlike Mr. Yeats who, in his national lecture recently said that as a young man he had deliberately imitated the Greek anthology, I am not concerned with writing a particular kind of poetry, but with writing about something I believe to be very important.

The All-Important Problem.

"It seems to me that the most important problem of our time is a political one. Politics have become the deepest, the most passionate life of our time. We are all concerned with the question whether we and the standards of our civilisation are to be destroyed in the next few years, whether Europe is to be overwhelmed by some form of dictatorial Fascism which will make it impossible for poets and scientists and other exponents of culture to hold liberal opinions, or to go on creating at all.

"This question has become so important that all the other questions poets have usually written about have become redundant. The poet has the immense task of making a synthesis out of the moral life of our time, and this life is lived at this moment on the political plane."

REMEMBERED NURSE IN WILL

Former Chief Justice's Painter Son

His nurse's interest in his hobby has been remembered in his will, published the other day, by Mr. Harry Garton Sargent, of Ennerdale-road, Kew Gardens, Surrey, who died in September, aged 78, leaving £6,484, with net personalty £6,115.

Mr. Sargent, who was the son of the late Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay, was widely travelled, and his hobby was to paint landscapes in the countries which he visited.

He and his wife were accompanied on some of their journeys by Mrs. Beatrice Young O'Brien, who also nursed Mr. and Mrs. Sargent during illness.

In his will Mr. Sargent bequeathed Mrs. O'Brien £100 for each year of service, together with any six pictures painted by himself.

Mrs. O'Brien told a reporter that she had selected the pictures which she particularly liked.

Better Approach To Study Of Law

(By N. H. PANDIA).

The traditional mode of imparting legal education to students generally observed in most law schools, is to explain to them sections of a Code or Act when one exists, and in default, to resort to text books, preferably books in which the law is stated in the form of definite propositions. This mode is convenient from the point of view of the teacher. It is however, a question, whether it is truly beneficial to students. The defects of this system of teaching are that it does not give to the student a broad idea of the subject taught; secondly, it deadens the student's initiative and ability to think; thirdly, it encourages cramming; and fourthly it teaches a wrong approach to problems which the student will be called upon to handle, when in practice.

INTELLECTUAL DISSECTION

Clients do not come to lawyers, with statements which can straight-way be referred by the lawyer to a legal proposition learnt from the text books. The lawyer after hearing his client, has to bring into force his awareness of the law involved in the narrative related by the client. At this very first step, the lawyer is apt to stumble, unless he has been trained to dissect the narrative, and pick out the questions of law (if any) involved therein. In order that he can do the work satisfactorily, it is necessary that he should be trained to a habit of intellectual dissection whilst he is at the Law School.

An additional objection is that the traditional method of teaching law, makes the subject uninteresting and heavy and at an early stage, instils into the mind of the student, a distaste for the subject from which he expects to make a living. A further objection is that it takes the student's mind away from realities in the midst of which he will have to practise law. And lastly it makes him a bad citizen, in the sense that he is rendered unable to make his contribution to society, which, he, as a lawyer, is expected to make.

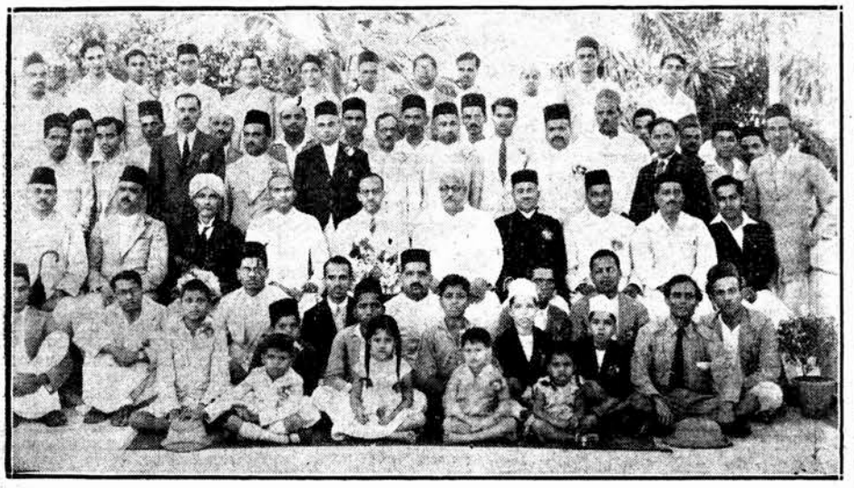
A far better approach to the study of law, it is submitted, is one which calls into action the thinking capacity of the student, in relation to the legal aspect of problems arising in the society in which he lives or will ultimately practise. A competent teacher, by taking a simple looking incident from every day life can indelibly impress the student's mind with various conceptions of law, legal remedies and procedure.

The matter can be elucidated by an illustration. I receive a letter from a friend up-country, intimating that he will alight at X Station at 10 a.m. to-morrow and inviting me to attend to receive him at the station. I accordingly attend at the station at 8-30 a.m., provide myself with a platform ticket from a slot machine, and enter upon the platform. I find I have come much too early, and that the train by which my friend is to arrive will not come alongside the platform, until after the train, now alongside the platform, leaves at 9 a.m. I accordingly take my seat on one of the benches provided on the platform and open my daily newspaper. Whilst I am so engrossed, the train leaves the platform at 9 a.m. At 9-5 a.m. an inspector approaches me and demands my ticket. I produce him my platform ticket and inform him that I had come for the 10 a.m. train. He informs me that my present platform ticket has exhausted itself with the departure of the train that has just left and that if I wish to attend the arrival of the 10 a.m. train, I must purchase a fresh platform ticket. I protest against this (to my mind) unreasonable attitude of the ticket inspector, but as the latter remains firm, I tear off the platform ticket, which now has become useless, and begin leaving the platform. "Here! What have you done! Why have you destroyed the ticket? You ought to have delivered it back to me, when leaving the platform!" Here was, I felt, insult added to injury. I accordingly declined to either leave the platform or purcha e a fresh platform ticket. Legal proceedings follow—From this realistic illustration, a teacher may teach students certain fundamental principles relating to, e.g., tort, contract, property, damages, and crime, and the various steps of civil and criminal procedure; and the reasons for having such laws and procedure.

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM LIFE

Instruction imparted in this manner, with the help of illustrations drawn from a student's every day life, proves interesting to him, impresses his mind permanently, and trains him to find out how many and what legal principles and consequences are involved in following a particular mode of conduct and why. It is, in this manner, by drawing upon the incidents of our day to day life and examining them from the legal point of view, that life and the law may be brought into realistic and synthetic contact with each other. Otherwise, the lawyer is likely to move in a book-world of his own, unrelated to the society, which it is his mission to serve.

It is not suggested that in the teaching of law text books and codes have no place. What is urged is, a greater use in the teaching of law of homely illustrations drawn from common daily life, and explaining to students the legal consequences arising thereform; and taking them to text book proposition of the law, only 'after' the principles underlying them are fully imbibed by the students.—"Bombay Law Journal."



The G. S. B. Scholarship League, Bombay, held its annual meeting on November 29th at the Forbes Gujerati Hall under the chairmanship of Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., its president, (centre).

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

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TOWARDS BETTER HEALTH

Doctor's Fatal Lapse Of Memory

Girl's Death Follows Administration Of Pure Carbon Dioxide In Place Of Mixture Of Oxygen And Carbon Dioxide

A "temporary lapse of memory" by a doctor while administering an anaesthetic led to the death of a girl aged six who was undergoing an operation at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, Surrey, it was revealed at an inquest at Sutton.

The anaesthetist, Dr. T. B. Pitts, of Cheam, explained that he took a cylinder containing pure carbon dioxide and administered it, instead of a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

On his behalf it was stated that the position of the cylinders had been changed.

Dr. E. M. Newman said that Mr. Dingley, the surgeon, had begun the operation when it was noticed that the child, Julia Mothersole, of Byron Gardens, Carshalton, was becoming cyanosed.

INJECTIONS; MESSAGE

The operation was stopped.

Mr. Dingley told Dr. Pitts to give the child pure oxygen, and on going to the other side of the operating table he (Dr. Newman) noticed that the child was receiving pure carbon dioxide.

This was immediately corrected, artificial respiration was administered, as well as injuctions; the heart was also massaged without success

Dr. Newman added that Dr. Pitts had resigned from his post as anaesthetist.

ENTIRE BLAME

Mr. H. C. Dickens, for Dr. Pitts, said he was taking the entire blame on himself, and was not suggesting that anything at the hospital was not as it should be.

Other evidence was given that the condition of the mastoid trouble was such that, unless a surgical operation was performed, the child would undoubtedly have died

Dr. Pitts was asked by Mr. Dickens: How you came to make this mistake is as much a mystery to you as to anyone—Yes. I don't know how it happened.

Mr. P. M. MacMahon (for the parents): Does it amount to this: the unfortunate error was made by your mistaking the cylinder on the trolley, and that the position of the various cylinders had been altered since your last visit to the hospital?—I think it was just a temporary lapse of memory.

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was recorded.—"News Chronicle".

Dr. C. S. de RADWAN—PRAGLOWSKI, a distinguished Polish scientist of Vienna University and a specialist in psychophonic therapy, is now in Bombay on a visit to this country.

Dr. Dinshaw H. Dudha, M.D., B.S., (Bom); M.R.C.P. (London); who has been appointed the new Principal of the National Medical College, Bombay, had a brilliant career at the Grant Medical College, winning several prizes and medals. He stood first class first and second at the Inter M.B.B.S., and Final M.B.B.S. examinations respectively. After acquiring the M.D. of Bombay University in 1925, he went over to England, and after working in the London Hospital and other post-graduate special hospital, gained the M.R.C.P. of London.

After coming to Bombay, he was for some time a physician to the Parsee General Hospital. Since the last eight years he has been working as a Professor of Medicine, National Medical College, and Hon. Physician to Nair Hospital, which serves a great need of the poor of our city. He is also an Hon. Physician to Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children since its beginning about seven years ago.

He now succeeds Dr. V. G. Rele (resigned) as the Principal of the National Medical College.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN TROPICAL MEDICINE

The British Medical Research Council, on the advice of their Tropical Medical Research Committee, have made the following awards:—Senior Fellowships: Frederick Murgatroyd, Lecturer in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and Cecil Hackett, recently engaged in investigations in the Northern Territory of Australia. These Fellowships are tenable for three years for investigations to be made mainly in the tropics. Dr. Murgatroyd will work in West Africa on the chemotherapeutic treatment of trypanosomiasis, and Dr. Hackett in East Africa on the pathology and clinical manifestations of yaws.

COUPLE TO PRACTISE IN U. S. SUPREME COURT

A modern Portia reached for her knitting a few hours after becoming the youngest woman—she was 22 last January—ever to be admitted to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mrs. Lucy Moore's husband Henry E. Moore, will be able to take care of himself in court. The couple both were admitted together to practise before the high court, climaxing a dual career that started with their marriage a few weeks before their graduation from law school at Lebanon, Tenn, in 1933.

Together they were admitted to practise before the Georgia Supreme Court in the same year, and together they set up a law practice in that state before moving to Marianna, Fla.

Moore said he had found their combined business and marital relationship decidedly satisfactory

"But Henry's career is to come first," Mrs. Moore interposed.

WIFE THRUST INTO WELL

Husband Acquitted

"If you play pranks of this sort again there will be trouble," said Mr. Justice Charles at Devon Assizes, when discharging George Henry Tilbury (36), small-holder, who was charged with attempting to murder his wife, Hilda Alice Irene, by putting her down a well.

The trial ended at the close of the prosecution case, which was that the couple had had quarrels, and that at 3 a.m. on July 7 Tilbury asked his wife to go with him to attend to cattle.

On the way he kissed her, and then carried her to the well and threw her in, said the prosecution.

There was five feet of water in the well, and she believed she went to the bottom. She climbed out, using crevices in the stone, and found her husband had gone.

HOW TO LIVE LONG

Woman's Three Rules

Mrs. Emma Coate, of North Curry, Somerset, the oldest woman in the west country, celebrated her 106th birthday last month.

Her recipe for long life is hard work, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a daily glass of beer. She is still able to do a little gardening.

Mrs. Sale of Cliton, Beds, who reached her century last month, enjoys good health and regularly smokes a pipe.

KISS CALLS OUT FIRE BRIGADE

This is how a kiss was responsible for calling out a fire brigade.

When a young Viennese kissed a girl she did not like it and threw him against a fire alarm with such force that the alarm was set off.

Six fire engines were on the scene in a few minutes and the youth, says the British United Press, was arrested and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. But the magistrate afterwards relented and let him off.

FEMALE TURKS

Conscription of Turkish women for the Army completes process of emancipation of women in record time.

Thirteen years ago, Polygamy was allowed; women lived in harems and only appeared veiled. Man could divorce wife at his will, wife could not divorce husband in any way at all

Kemal changed all that. Polygamy forbidden, veil discarded, new marriage and divorce laws were enacted and women given complete social and legal equality.

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PROBLEM OF THE RUPEE AND GOLD EXPORTS

Propagandist Lectures Of A Madras Professor Of Economics

(BY M. JAMAL MAHOMED SAHIB).

Dr. Thomas in the third lecture of his on currency devaluation is reported to have dealt with the purchasing power parity. He quoted Cassel. Mere quoting of Cassel and Keynes won't do. One must also see whether their dictums have been properly applied to the point at issue.

If we take it that "the purchasing power of a currency was measured by the price level, the value of a currency was what it fetched in commodities" is a correct statement. But in applying this test to find out whether sterling or rupee is the over-valued one, the Doctor seems to have had a serious pitfall. He quotes the whole-sale prices of England and India as 121.8 and 101 respectively in September 1936 based on 100 in September 1931. From this he proceeds to say that they "cannot resist the conclusion that "sterling was the over-valued currency and rupee the under-valued one." But the test rather shows the contrary i.e. that "Sterling was the undervalued currency and rupee the over-valued one."

Now the wholesale prices denote not only the purchasing power of a currency but also the "purchasing power of commodities" as measured in a currency. That being so a high whole-sale price means more money for the same article just as a low wholesale price means less of it. In other words with a high whole-sale price the purchasing power of a currency has dwindled down and with a low wholesale price it has gone up. For instance supposing an apple cost in England 5 pence in 1931 and 6 pence in 1936, we will say that the whole-sale price has gone up in 1936 but since you require more pence to buy the same article it means that the purchasing of the pence has gone down. So the Doctor should have put it that the high English wholesale price denoted that "Sterling" was the 'under-valued' currency and the 'Rupee' the 'over-valued' one instead of saying that 'Sterling' was the 'over-valued' currency and the 'Rupee' the 'under-valued one.'"

The Doctor says that the export trade was the very life for countries like England. What is it then for India? Let the Doctor know that it is much more so for a debtor country like India producing raw materials.

He further says that "high prices were a burden on exports and a bounty on imports." This statement by itself is a correct one but in applying it to the question under discussion the Doctor has made a grievous mistake. That is to say he has not taken into account an essential factor in the altered situation brought about by that factor itself. If prices normally rise, his assertion is right but here the expected rise in prices being the result of the proposed devaluation, it makes all the digerence. Let me illustrate it. For instance let us say that a buyer in London buys an article in India at 1/6 and let us for convenience sake ignore the transport and other charges which would be about the same. Well, in that case at 1/6 the seller in India gets 16 annas if the exchange be 1/6 and 18 annas if the exchange be 1/4. At 1/4 exchange for even 18 annas the seller here need not quote anything over 1/6. So what will really happen in practice is what I clearly pointed out in the second part of my previous "reply to Dr. Thomas." That is to say it will encourage and extend our export trade as a portion of the "resultant increase in the prices will be available to comparatively cheapen our staples to the buyers abroad." The rest will of course go "to raise the price level of our primary products" to make same more economical to the producers. In other words the seller in India will not be quoting anything above 1/6 for the article. It may be 1/6 or something less than that (say 1/5¾ for 1/5½) to capture as much of the foreign markets as possible. I gladly take this opportunity to admit that Dr. Thomas is not alone in labouring to understand this aspect of the question. In the recent discussion at the Presidency College after my speech there, Dr. Kallukaran seemed to have had a similar difficulty on this point.

The Doctor often refers to the expansion of currency in India in recent times. But has he forgotten that our gross note circulation was as high as 200 crores in 1926 and it was gradually contracted to 148 crores since then. It is about 200 crores again. What is there extraordinary in that and is that enough for an agricultural country of 370 millions with a rapidly increasing population?

As regards the gold exports which the Doctor seems to like much, he often tries to draw a line between the currency reserves and privately owned gold. In a sense it is alright but in a country like India where we are still in our infancy as regards industrial and banking development and where the reserves in the public coffers are so small compared to the population, I submit that the private and public holdings of this precious metal should all be considered as our "reserves." However, a Washington telegram of the 24th November in the papers said that Mr. Morganthou, the American Secretary of the Treasury has announced the abolition of the rights of private individuals to export gold. If this is so for a country like America so strongly entrenched as regards gold position what it should be for India? The Professor is further reported to have said something about what the export of this barren is supposed to have maintained and what not. He told his audience that the gold exports did not go to maintain the imports of finished goods like cotton manufactures etc. All the same, trade figures tell a different tale. For instance our imports of cotton piecegoods were only 390 million yards in 1930-31 the last full year before gold exports started and it went upto 1225 million yards in 1932-33 the first full year of gold exports. Again the Doctor says that the gold exports resulted in "imports of machinery and other capital goods which had materially increased the industrial development of the country.' This is a most misleading statement indeed. It may make one to naturally infer that our imports of machinery etc., was of small account before and that it was the gold exports that enabled us to import so much of machinery in the years of gold exports. Here again the official figures tell us something else.

Here they are:—

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILWORK INTO INDIA.

	In Lakhs of Rupees.
Pre-War Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	5,61
War Average 1914-15 to 1918-19	5,14
Post-War Average 1919-20	
1923-24	21,65
1930-1931	14,35
1931-1932	10,92
1932-1933	10,54

Further comments are really needless as the figures speak for themselves. However, I may just point out here that our imports of machinery and Millwork was only 1054 lakhs in 1932-33 the first full year of gold exports and did not even reach the figure of 14.35 lakhs in 1930-31 the last year of no exports of that precious metal much less the figure of 21.65 lakhs our average imports for the Post-war period of 1919-20 to 1923-24. The further points touched by Dr. Thomas in his third lecture is only a repetition of the points raised in his previous lectures and strikes one more as a political propaganda being carried on by any means to support the Government's present attitude to maintain the present ration, rather than educating the public in an impartial way. Would these Professors come out like this to oppose the point of view of the Government in case they do not agree with the Government? Under the circumstance is it fair for these gentlemen to do this sort of political propaganda now?

It is a matter for the serious consideration of the public and the Government how far it is good to import politics into educational institutions and how far it is good to impart knowledge in economics and other subjects to the rising generation in this twisted and unnatural way as it is being done unfortunately in the teaching of history in a way in our schools and colleges. At least knowledge should be imparted in a real and correct way without importing political bias and prejudices into the same.

THE GRANDFATHER PROBLEM

How A Scientist Would Solve It

School until the age of 30, and marriage at 50—this may be the design for living of the average man of the future, declares Dr. Edgar Booth, lecturer in physics at Sydney University. He points out that with the increasing application of scientific discoveries, men as more animal producers of energy are now unnecessary. "Science has so arranged matters," he says, "that grandfather now stays on and manages the business—and draws the manager's salary—so that his grandson cannot afford to marry and his nephew cannot get employment. "We might later decide that grandfather, even if in private, and not Government business, must go and play bowls or spend his time in motor cycle racing if he prefer it, after reaching sixty; or we might decide that the future grandfather, having been promised and by then practically guaranteed a healthy and virile condition to the age of sixty, might equally be guranteed a compulsory but painless departure from existence at that age.

There are obvious objections to this, particularly from grandfather, who generally controls the money, and consequently the situation." Dr. Booth, offers a suggestion for the solution of the problem in the production by scientists of a tonic, or a diet or perhaps a small operation that would make grandson content to be still a school boy at thirty and to defer the responsibilities of marriage until he is fifty. "It is one of the tragedies of the scientist," says Dr. Booth, "that he knows that what he and his colleagues are doing is changing world condition and that his discoveries may eventually destroy or recreate civilisation; but that he cannot be scientist economist, politician, and also the mass of the people simultaneously. He must see discord and trouble arise from discoveries that should only mean greater happiness and peace, but what we are going to do with our discoveries?"

Mr. S. A. R. Ramanathan Chettiar has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Tanjore Municipality. As per rules of the Congress he has relinquished his title of Rao Bahadur.

COLLECTING EPITAPHS, HIS HOBBY

Bradford Resident Has Copied Them From 20,000 Gravestones

Collecting epitaphs is the hobby of Mr. A. Blackburn, of the Salvation Army Hostel, Broadford.

In eight years he has copied from gravestones, in and around bradford the names and epitaphs of more than 200,000 people.

His record, which is used by the Bradford public libraries as an official one, is proving of valuable assistance, for Bradfordians make many inquiries about the epitaphs of their dead ancestors, and, since Mr. Blackburn commenced his record, many of the sayings on the tombstones have become unreadable.

Both summer and winter are busy times for Mr. Blackburn, for in summer he commences his graveyard travels, copying the various epitaphs from the stones into his notebook, and in winter he occupies himself with writing out the official record for the library.

Mr. Blackburn has found many interesting and amusing apitaphs. For instance, in Baildon parish churchyard, he discovered that the founder of the parcel post lay buried. His epitaph read:—

Alexander Atkinson, son of Robert and Hannah Atkinson,

Writer, reformer, founder of the Parcel Post and Workmen's Tickets,

Author of a scheme of Old Age Pensions, who died December 12, 1907.

One of Mr. Blackburn's many amusing epitaphs runs:

"Respected by Minnie, hated by few, lived 71 years, then bade adieu".

Father, Mother And Son —All Magistrates!

When Councillor R. P. Clarke, newly elected Mayor of High Wycombe, Bucks took the chair at the borough sessions in mail week, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clarke, were also on the Bench.

His mother has been a Borough Magistrate since 1925, and his father was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the country in October 1927.

The fathers of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clarke were also Mayors and Magistrates of High Wycombe.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

The Flying Bicycle!

French Engineer's Attempt Is Not The First One Of Its Kind

(BY: K. K. SALKADE)

M. Francois Baudot, ex-Chief Engineer of the Bleriot Airplane Works hopes to cross the English Channel on his Flying-Bicycle.

The machine somewhat resembles an ordinary aeroplane, with the exception that, a man riding on a pedal bicycle with a small front wheel, supplies the motive power. The propeller is nicely tucked away in the front, flush with the main wing.

In a trial run held at Issy-Les-Moulineaux, near Paris, the "Air-Cycle" had to content itself with merely taxi-ing along just above the ground, and many improvements are yet to come before the 'plane' can be launched on a cross-channel flight.

EARLY ATTEMPTS

"Air Cycling" has been receiving the attentions of inventive genius for nearly a decade. Michael Rostohar, a Viennese engineer, claimed to have invented a flying bicycle which could attain the amazing speed of 50 miles an hour, and rise to an altitude of 3000 feet, about ten years ago.

His machine consisted of an extra-strong pedal bicycle, with a system of small planes above. A chain round the hub of the rear-wheel, turned a propeller at the rear end of the machine. To start the propeller, you had only to move a lever on the handle-bars The machine weighed one hundredweight.

"ORNITHOPTER."

Not long afterwards, Mr. G. R. White of St. Augustine, Florida, made a machine which looked and behaved almost like a bird. He called it the 'Ornithopter."

This 'bird' measuring about 30ft. from tip to tip weighed 9 stone, and had rubber muscles which in conjunction with the pilot's feet supplied the motive power. Its wings were made of a special variety of celluloid with high tensile strength

In each wing there were 9 primary feathers and 8 secondary ones. The feathers spread and contracted as the wings moved up and down. By flapping one wing faster than the other, the pilot could maintain his balance and control his direction.

One great advantage of the flying-bicycle is that it requires no petrol; so there is no danger of a flying-bicycle hurtling towards the ground in a blaze of fire. There would be precious little "engine-trouble," and that could be eliminated by providing two or more seats with as many pedals, so that half the men could work at the pedals while the others took rest.

But the two-seater would be the most popular form of the flying-bicycle. It should find great favour with the young. To the "Just-Marrieds" it would provide an ideal honey-moon on the air.

Asiatics DISCOVERED America

Alaskan Research Reveals Interesting Evidence

By: DR. ALEX HARDLICKA
(Curator of Physical Anthropology Smithsonian Institution)

Answers to the old questions of how and from where the Western Hemisphere became populated by the Indians who met early explorers from the Old World, are gradually being formulated through the extensive research explorations carried on by the Smithsonian Institution in Alaska since 1926.

These studies, which have extended over most of the western coast from Point Barrow to Kodiak island and over the principal islands of the Bering Sea, have convinced most serious students that this continent was peopled by migrants from northeastern Asia.

PAINSTAKING WORK

This deduction is based on the fact that the man could not have originated in the New World, and hence must have come from the Old; that the American aborigines are throughout of one fundamental race, the nearest relatives of which exist to this day over wide parts of northern and eastern Asia, and that the only practicable route for man in such a cultural stage as he must have been in at the time of his first coming to America ,was that between northeastern Asia and Alaska.

Painstaking and difficult work of the past summer and previous years has unearthed many old villages and a rich accumulation of artifacts left behind by these early settlers These indicate that settlements were established in Alaska and on islands of the Bering Sea many years ago, but due to the swift geologic changes which have been and are under way in that section of the world, it has been impossible to trace any human remains back before about the beginning of the Christian era.

However, it is possible to trace the movements of these early people. They undoubtedly crossed in successive waves from Asia to Alaska in skin boats, similar to those still in use to-day, and it appears likely that they then sailed southward along the coast of Alaska and what are now Canada and the United States.

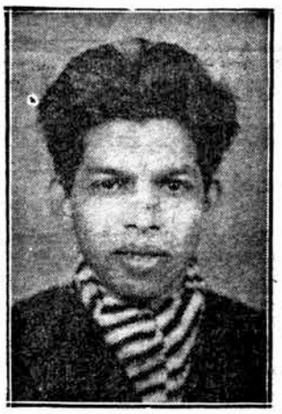
A RICH CULTURE.

We are becoming more convinced that these comers from Asia, though all of one large human stem, the yellow-brown, brought with them considerable fixed differences in physique, language and culture.

In the farthest northwest excavations we have been able to make, the culture is rich and varied, and the oldest of these, the fossil-ivory culture of the northern Bering Sea and the north-eastern Asiatic coasts, and the old culture of Kodiak Island, are not only the richest in forms that are the most beautiful as well as conventionalized, but they apparently came in full-fledged, and their outstanding features may be followed deep into the American continent.

Other cultural evidences are appearing that connect directly on one hand with the neolithic attainments of Asia, and on the other hand with numerous elements in the culture of the northwest coast and farther southward, in the south-west, Mexico and even central South America.

The American Indian thus appears to have been of Old World ancestry, connecting with early neolithic man of Asia, and the Eskimo appears to be a later offshoot from the same old stock that gave us the Indian. The Eskimo came later and in two sub-types, one nearer to, the other farther from, the Indian.



Mr. Nazir Ahmad, a Research Scholar of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, has been elected President of the Entonological Society of the Imperial College of Science, London. He is the first Indian to be elected to that office.

MUSEUM OF AUTOMATIC SOUND

A Museum of automatic sound is being established in the Kreutz Palaces, one of the finest houses in the old part of Berlin. Here will be housed the State Collection of Musical Instruments, of which there are some 3,600 in all. These are being transferred from the High School for Music in the Berlin suburb of Charlottenburg. They include several instruments formerly belonging to Johann-Sebastian Bach and Frederick the Great, and also some known to have been used by the City Five Players in 1600. A magnetophone is to be instruments to be played automatically as though by a matter hand. The concerts of classical music performed on historic instruments which were a feature of the museum when housed in its former premises will be resumed in the new premises early in the New Year.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

CAN GOLD CURE PAIN?

Will gold came back into its own? Even if it does not do so as a standard of money, it may well be adopted as a cure for muscle and bone pains.

Doctors have recently been experimenting with gold as a treatment for rheumatic ailments. These tests are not yet complete, but the results so far obtained suggest that the precious metal may be useful not only against rheumatic diseases, but against consumption as well.

Like so many other things with which doctors treat us or dose us, the particular form in which the gold is administered is a poison. It is a salt of gold, injected into the affected part.

The gold appears to be not so much a cure as a stimulant to the patient's own natural powers of resistance. It does not act directly upon the disease, but assists the patient to combat the rheumatism or tuberculosis from which he is suffering.

So far, the best results have been obtained with rheumatoid arthritis. In some of the cases it was reported that gold treatment was the most effective yet tried for this painful and obstinate ailment.

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MNKO. 41

OUR SHORT STORY

The Mark Of The Purple Horse-Shoe

BY M. J. CARR

Of the chiefs of Rajputana in the XVII century Jaswant Ram Singh was the most renowned and feared. Descended from a long line of warrior chiefs, Jaswant seemed to mirror most of the virtues of Rajput chivalry. His name was revered far and near and though in times of peace and respite from external incursions he was a patron of art and learning, yet his name, in times of war, was terrible and inspired awe and fear in the ranks of the enemy. Jaswant Ram Singh lived in a sumptuous mansion just on the outskirts of the city of Chitor. This mansion was a kind of castle in appearance, with its courtless towers and battlements and ramparts and bastions. This mansion as many others in the neighbourhood, did but show the troublous times of those periods—times of sudden external invasions, times of internal feuds and discords, times in which it was necessary for every Rajput to be a warrior armed at all points and to convert even his residence into a kind of a fortified castle.

Jaswant Ram Singh had three sons and a daughter. The sons were brought up, as all Rajput youths in those days, to be soldiers and to be the living embodiment of chivalry and bravery. Jaswant trained his sons in the highest military arts. Even their partimes were of a warlike nature, and they became experts in handling lance and sword and were accomplished horsemen. Jaswant had an only daughter, but nature, when she grants but one daughter, generally compensates by making it a prodigy and so it was with the daughter of this Rajput chief. Though she was barely fourteen years of age, it was universally acknowledged that she had not her equal in beauty and charms throughout the length and breadth of Rajasthan. The fame of her beauty had even penetrated to the court of the mighty Moghul Emperor. If Jaswant Ram Singh was proud of his sons, he was doubly proud of his only daughter Rupsinghara—the peerless beauty and the crowning jewel of Rajput womanhood. It must needs be that the women folk of a warlike race should themselves partake of some virtues of their lords and masters. Accordingly we find Rupsinghara from early youth devoted to the ancient tales of chivalry of her race. She loved to hear the noble deeds of her ancestors and unconsciously imbibed the great virtues of courage, honour and loyalty and a hatred and destastation for the corresponding vices such as servility, cowardice and meaness.

Jaswantsingh loved his daughter very dearly, reasons for which will be known later as the tale proceeds, and spared no pains and no money to give his daughter a sound and liberal education and to bring her up strictly in that atmosphere most conducive to the rearing of a noble Rajput maiden.

While the sons of Jaswant Ram Singh were distinguishing themselves in various feats of arms and chivalry, there lived in Chitor Manee Ram Singh a youth of high lineage. Like all other Rajput youths he learned riding and fencing and hunting, and though he was a good swordsman and a fine horseman, he felt that his talents lay in another direction and studiously devoted himself to intellectual pursuits. He was well versed in the sacred and profane lore of the Rajputs, knew their past history from both scriptural as well as traditional resources. He knew several languages and having been at Delhi in the Moghul Court had learned Persian and Arabic. In appearance and physique he was not unlike his Rajput brethern of the hard military school. Tall, well-formed, broad shrouldered, handsome in appearance and charming in manners, he was a great favourite in Chitor and was held in the highest esteem.

As was common with the noblest families of Chitor Jaswant wanted his daughter to be accomplished in the highest arts of culture. He wanted a tutor learned as well as of good repute, a tutor who could at the same time be a champion to his sons—all these qualities pointed to the Manee Ram Singh and he forthwith decided to engage him as a tutor. One of the apartments of the spacious manor was accordingly set aside for the young tutor, he was to be a privileged member of the household and in addition to his duties he was also in sole charge of the extensive library of the Jaswant Singh family.

Manee, in course of time gained the complete confidence of Jaswant Singh himself. The old man admired the youth's ambition and also his prudence and judgment and consulted him on points of great importance in the family affairs. Under Manee's skilful charge Rupsinghara made great progress, she became well versed in the ancient lore of the Rajputs and could even compose a set of verses ringing with the deeds of some forgotten Rajput hero. Soon there began to arise some complications, which were extremely distressing to Manee Ram Singh. Rupsinghara, thrown into constant communion with Manee, had first begun to admire him for his great learning and look upon him as her friend—then gradually and almost imperceptibly the friendship ripened into love. Manee was no simpleton, he had no doubt that he became the girl's first and disinterested affection. It is true that she had never talked of love to him but her modes of making it were more eloquent than language itself. But what was Manee to do? The thought of returning her love never occurred to him, not that he was insensible to sex-appeal, but Manee was a youth of ambition and his whole life was beset with strange desires and strange paths to fame and service to his country. There was talk too all over the town that Jaswant had selected the gallant and noble Rana of Gadipore and that, thought he, was a fair match.

One day Jaswant Ram Singh had a long talk with Manee, the subject of the conversation being Rupsinghara and her intended marriage with the Rana. Jaswant dwelt on length of the virtues of his only daughter, who, he said, was his real treasure and the true descendant of the family of Jaswant Singh. "Do you know why?" asked Jaswant Singh, then he went on to unfold the secret of the family. "In our renowned family there is a characteristic mark which is inherited by a single member of the family in each succeeding generation. This sign is the mark of a purple horse-shoe on the fore-head of the possessor and it is to be seen only when the person is excited and moved by a strong passion of anger. In the last generation I inherited it, but now Rupsinghara has it beautifully imprinted on her brow. By the way, this the first time that a female member of the family bears it and Rupsinghara on that account is my greatest treasure."

Manee Ram Singh then interposed and told the chief that he had seen it once on her forehead in a moment of great anger—it was imprinted on her brow, a faint purple shadow of a horse-shoe, clear indeed, but delicate, and almost evanescent, it was gone no sooner than it was seen.

For the next few days Manee Ram Singh was a prey to the most distressing thoughts. The girl had declared her passion for him, but he would have none of it and brooded in silence over his misfortune, as he called it. That the purple mark of the horse-shoe would haunt his imagination, he would see it everywhere, in his books, in his own reflection in the mirror. One day Manee informed Jaswant of his sudden decision to quit the house, as one of his relatives had need of him in a distant land. Jaswant expressed surprise and unfeigned regret to lose him, specially as Rupsinghara's wedding day was so near at hand. How to break the news of Rupsinghara? Manee remained for a time in a state of most painful irresolution, at last he gave her the intelligence, in the course of an evening lesson. The idea of parting had never before occurred to her and she wept like a child when the news was brought to her of Manee's flight from Chitor. The effect was withering. She did not weep—she did not break forth into reproaches—she said not a word—she only sought silence and complete solitude to brood over her sorrow that rankled in her soul.

Ten years have elapsed and we find Manee Ram Singh at the Maratha Court in Poona. It will be recalled that Manee was at one time in the Moghal capital where he had made the acquaintance of a Maratha of high rank. Now that he was in Poona he took up residence with this Maratha in the capacity of a tutor to his sons. It was at this time that the great Shivaji was gradually becoming powerful, his military activity caused widespread alarm and he earned for himself the title of the "mountain-rat". Manee became a Maratha by adoption, but he never forgot that the blood of the noble Rajput race that coursed in his views.

The growing power of Shivaji called down the wrath of the Imperial Mozhul and in the year 1662, the tenth year of Manee's exile, Shyista Khan was ordered by Aurangzeb to put a stop to Shivaji's marauding incursions. Shavista Khan accordingly took up his quarters at Poona awaiting a favourable opportunity of pouncing upon the "mountain-rat." One night Shivaji with a few trusted followers managed to slip into the city and paid an unexpected visit to Shayista Khan. Shayista Khan was surprised in his bedchamber and barely escaped through the window. Amid the general confusion which followed several Moghuls and Rajput lieutenants were killed, and a few were taken as hostages. Among the latter was a young boy of about nine years of age whose father was evidently killed during that surprise night attack. This boy was received in the same family in which Manee Ram Singh was, and as fate would have it the boy was a Rajput and by his face and demeanour betokened of high lineage.

In spite of the disparity in years a remarkable friendship spring up between Manee and the boy. The boy was alert, quick-witted and very intelligent. One day when the boy, Bali Ram, was playing with several others of his own age, a fight ensued, as happens always in all boys' games. Bali Ram, almost red with rage and his eyes flashing fire, charged into one of his playmates, smiting hard with his fists. Manee ran to separate the youthful combatants, he caught Bali Ram and swung him to one side, but the next moment he suddenly released his grip on Bali Ram, as though the lad were a red hot coal. During that short space of about a minute and a half manee had seen on the forehead of the angry youth a purple mark of the horse shoe there it was like a faint shadow, clear indeed, a momentary flash and it was gone no sooner it was seen.

The next day Manee Ram Singh and the Rajput lad quitted the Maratha capital and after a month or two arrived in Chitor. The man was disguised as an itinerant pedlar and the lad as his son. He bribed one of the servants of the palace of the Rana of Gadipore and managed to present himself before Rupsinghara herself. The boy had been careful tutored to play his part. Then gradually Manee skilfully prepared Rupsinghara for the news of her son's existence. She had given him as lost for ever. Finally Manee broke the news to her, that the poor pedlar and the lad by his side were no other than Manee Ram Singh and her beloved son Bali Ram!

Mr. Lothian and party arrived at Indore yesterday. They will begin the talks regarding All-India Federation with the Indore Prime Minister, Sir S. M. Bapna, to-day, says an A. P. message.

WOMAN'S FIRST FLIGHT AT 102

"Walking's Too Slow," She Said

As a birthday present, Mrs. Isabella Munro of Melbourne, who will shortly be 103 years old, has just had her first aeroplane flight. It was arranged by an old friend Mrs. Hinkler, mother of Bert Hinkler, the famous airman who lost his life on his last flight from England to Australia. "I've travelled by sailing ship, bullock wagon, train and motor car, in Australia and by caravan in India, and I think its time I travelled by "plane", declared Mrs. Munro. She has 12 children and 180 descendants living, says Austral News, but she is the first of them to fly. She still walks a mile or so a day. "But it's too slow," she said, "that's why I'm flying."

PRETTY CLOTHES FOR POVERTY

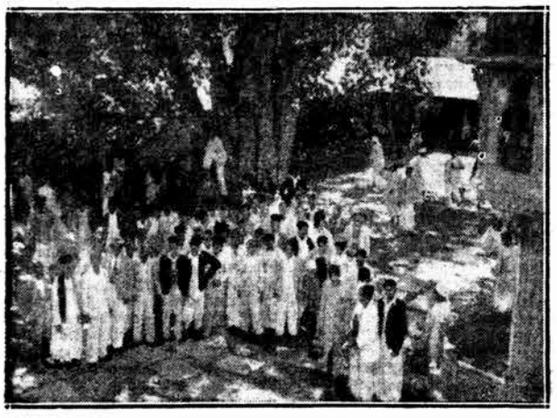
Queen Mary has sent more than two thousand articles, including cot-covers knitted by herself as personal contribution to Queen Mary's London Needlework Guild, which has now collected the whole year's work and donations ready for distribution to over five hundred charities in London. Principles Elizabeth has knitted a scarf for it, and a smaller one is the first that little Princess Margaret has ever made.—"Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY MILL-WORKERS ON EXCURSION TOUR

Batch Of 852 Operatives Of Sassoon Mills Are Taken For Sight-Seeing To Ahmedabad And Baroda

(From A Correspondent)

It was for the first time in the annals of the Mill industry in Bombay, a large batch of mill-workers were taken on an excursion tour out of Bombay last month. The manager of the Manchester Mill of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. had arranged with the publicity department of B. B. and C. I. Railway to take 852 workers, including a few workers from the sister mills of the Sassoon Group of three days' tour for sight-seeing, to important places of historical interest in Ahmedabad and Baroda during the last Divali holidays.



Sassoon mill-workers sight-seeing in Ahmedabad.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 14th November lorries full of mill-workers began pouring in one after another at the Bombay Central Station, with men of all castes and creeds. Two special trains had been engaged, the first being scheduled to leave Bombay at 3 p.m. and the second at 3-50 p.m.

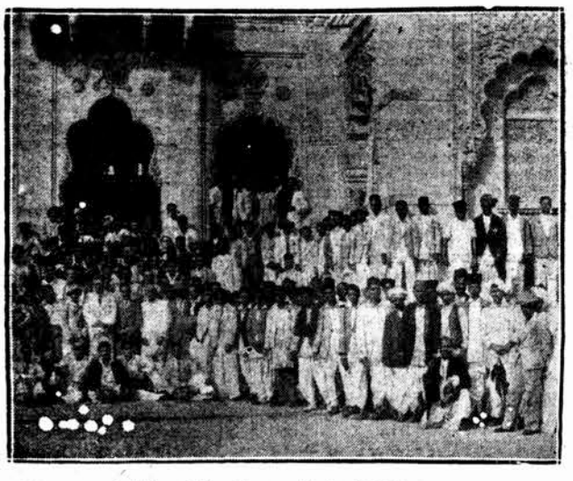
Before the departure of the first special the Manager of the Manchester Mill, Mr. Y. J. Hemi, with his batch of volunteers divided the group in two batches, one to leave by the first special and the other by the second.

The Mills Superintendent, Mr. M. D. Rubins and some of the managers and staff of the sister mills accompanied the excursionists.

The special left the station amidst the cheers and shouting of slogans by the workers. Through the journey there was plenty of merry-making, singing and music in the train. The Superintendent Mr. Rubins and the Manager Mr. Hemi could be seen freely mixing with the workers and personally looking to their comfort, to enable the men to have a very enjoyable time. On the other side, the representative of the Railway, Mr. U. Sunderrao was busy arranging for the catering, conveyances, etc.

After the arrival of the special trains at Ahmedabad the men were served with morning tea with 'shev' and 'chivda' and then taken by batches in the buses to Model Talkies, where they all enjoyed the picture "Amar-Jyoti". When the show was over the men were brought back to the dining halls of the trains and had their afternoon meals.

After the meals they were taken again in buses and cars to places of interest such as Shah Alam's Mosque, Gandhiji's Ashram, Kankaria Tank, Jumma Musjid, Hathisingh Temple, Shaking Tower, Three Gates, Bhadra, Manik Chowk and Municipal Gardens.



The excursionists at the Nazar Bagh, Baroda.

In the evening, after the evening meals were over the men were entertained to the drama of "Harishchandra" in Hindi.

The special trains left Ahmedabad late at night for Baroda, arriving there early on the morning of 16th November. On arrival the men were served with tea as usual and were then taken in buses to the Public Park, Museum, Hathikhana, Tope-Khana and Kala Bhavan. Then they returned to the station for the afternoon meals. After the meals they were again taken in buses to see the Laxmi-Vilas, Kakarpura Palace and the Nazar Baug palaces.

After the evening meals the first special left at 7-30 p.m. and the second at 10 p.m. with every body safe and sound and arrived at Bombay Central on Tuesday morning. Before dispersal, the workers and staff enthusiastically cheered the mill Superintendent Mr. M. D. Rubins and the Mill Manager Mr. Y. J. Hemi, due to whose zealous efforts the tour was such a success. They were also very grateful for the philanthropic help of Sir Victor Sassoon and the Directors of E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., who had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 and a little over to meet the expenses of the tour.

DID YOU KNOW?

Dynamite explodes downwards.

A fifteenth wedding anniversary is called a "Crystal Wedding."

Wild dog don't bark. Only domestic dogs.

White cats, if they have blue eyes, are almost always deaf.

Superstitious Danish girls kiss their hands when they first hear the cuckoo each year.

The expression "He's a brick" originated in Plutarch's life of Agesilaus (King of Sparta.)

Mice like music. A prisoner in the Paris Bastille before the French Revolution asked to be allowed to play his lute. Soon he had an audience of many mice.

South American river Orinoco, in the 2,000 miles of its main stream, is joined by 436 river tributaries and over 2,000 smaller ones.

Word "meander" comes from the winding course of the Greek river Meander in Phrygia.

No substance in nature is absolutely rigid.

In many insects the orbs of the eyes are immovable so nature has given them many eyes in compensation. A spider has eight. A drone bee has over a thousand eyes.

The Sargasso Sea—two great banks of floating weed in the Atlantic is in area seven times greater than Germany. It has changed little since Columbus found it in 1492.

Sultan of Turkey in 1798 shot an arrow 972 yards.

An Oxford or Cambridge rowing eight develops only about two horsepower when rowing full out.

Best way to stop your nose bleeding is to move your jaws as if you were eating.

Of all birds the tropical Frigatebird flies the fastest. The Common Black Swift can fly at 276 m.p.h.

Spectacles were invented by Alexandro de Spina in 1285.

Anchovies are caught in the Mediterranean during the nights of the months of May, June, July. A light hanging from a boat attracts them in vast shoals. They are then ladled of the water.

York Street, between St James's Square and Jermyn Street, was the first London street to be paved for pedestrians.

Baroness de la Roche (France) was the first women to pilot an aeroplane (1909)

The first Jew to be knighted in England was Sir Moses Montefiori in 1837.

The tallest men in the British Isles come from Galloway. They average 5ft 10½in.

When Larwood bowls the ball travels at 90 m.p.h.

The average deapth of the sand in the Sahara Desert is between 20 and 30 feet.

The highest shade temperature ever recorded in England was 100 degrees in 1911.

The smallest total ever scored in first-class cricket is 12. Northants v. Gloucestershire in 1907.

In 1929, when playing for Bradford City against Tranmere Rovers Whitehurst scored 7 goals in succession. This is the Football League record for an individual player.

Spencer Percival (1812) was the last English Prime Minister to be assassinated.

Lullington Church, Sussex, is the smallest in England: 16ft. square.

Pall Mall, London, was the first street to be gas-lit in England. It was lit by a Mr. Winsor in 1807.

Richard I issued instruction on the conduct of pilgrims to the Holy Land. One was that a thief was to have his hair cropped, boiling pitch was to be poured over him, and then feathers shaken on top of the pitch—" to know him by" This was the origin of tarring and feathering.

The word "riding" as used in the West Riding of Yorkshire is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon word "trithing" meaning a third.

About 25,000 Englishmen visit America for business and pleasure every year.

Frederick Louis, son of King George II when Prince of Wales was killed by a tennis ball.

A racehorce can gallop at 38 m.p.h. a greyhound at 35 m.p.h.

The book in the hand of the Prince Consort in the Albert Memorial is the catalogue of the Great Exhibtion of 1851.

From Hayward (1906) holds the record for the highest aggregate of runs in a single first-class cricket season. He scored 3,518.—"News Chronicle".

MISS MARY PICKFORD TO MARRY AGAIN

Miss Mary Pickford, the film actress and former wife of Douglas Fairbanks, sen., is to marry again. Her third husband (says Reuter's Hollywood correspondent) is to be Mr. Charles ("Budy") Rogers, the film star and dance band leader, and they are to be married "some time in the spring."

Recently Miss Pickford became a vice-president of the United Artists' Company and with Mr. Jesse L. Lasky formed the Pickford-Lasky Producing Company.

World's News From Across The Seas

WHEN STATESMEN ARE SEA-SICK—BRITISH FASCISTS TO GET ROUND UNIFORMS LAW—BOOK ON MATHEMATICS PROVES BEST-SELLER—EUROPEAN WORKERS TO SPEAK ON RADIO—THIRTY STALINS!

(By Our London Correspondent)

Mr. George Bernard Shaw once invented a cure for sea-sickness. So have many thousand others. In 1930 the Cunard Company asked an expert committee to investigate all these cures. Over 70 were tested, none of them proved a certain preventive or cure.

French doctor—senior medical officer of the "Ile de France"—distinguished five varieties: Hypervagotonic, Sympathico-tonic, Amphoneurotonic, Hypersympathicotonic and Psychic. Next time you are sea-sick, make a note of your own particular variety.

A layman's idea of the different stages of sea-sickness is illustrated by a page out of the history of the War. Asquith, Balfour and Lloyd George were crossing the Channel on a destroyer. They arrived at Dover and L. G. said he had been afraid they were going to be sunk by a submarine. Asquith said he would not have cared very much if they had. Balfour said he had been praying for that submarine to come.

Anonymous!

It is learnt that the English Test selectors have received an anonymous post-card from a member of the Surrey Country Cricket Club, presumably a naval man.

After referring to the injuries sustained by various English players in Australia and to the lack of success of certain batsmen, the postcard says: "Remember the battle of the Falkland Islands. Why not do as Lord Fisher did after Coronel and send out Inflexible (Sutcliffe) and Invincible (Hendren)? Get them out of the dockyard quick."

Uniforms

British Fascists have already thought out a way of getting round Sir John Simon's Uniforms Bill when it becomes law.

They are planning to dress in a uniform costume which they claim will not be a "uniform" within the meaning of the Act—a black leather motor-coat, ordinary black shirts and a black tie. They contend that the law will not prevent them from wearing the knee-high, leg-tight, black leather boots. "No one can argue that a black leather motor-coat is a "uniform" or that an ordinary shirt dyed black, is in contravention of the law." a Fascist officer said. He added: Hundreds of motor-cyclists dress like that and wear a Wellington boots. Just because we all choose to do it and walk about the streets, instead of riding, cannot make any magistrate decide that we are wearing military uniforms."

Kilts

A letter to a Glasgow paper makes a strong appeal for the adoption of the kilt.

"In Glasgow", it says, "the kilt is seldom seen, whereas in Edinburgh it is a popular attire. many men of all ages wearing it to business. Is it a coincidence that the men of Edinburgh are greatly superior in physics to those of Glasgow?"

However, the real joke comes at the end. "A free distribution of kilts to the unemployed throughout Scotland, I am convinced, would result in greater contentment, and better health for many thousands of men." When a Glasgow unemployed read this he said that it might but that they would probably be arrested first for having no visible means to support. This is only for English consumption Scotsmen, the unemployed warned us, know it already.

Shoeless Morrison

A journalist who lately attended a Press conference at London County Hall, reports the introduction of a touch of happy informality by Mr. Herbert Morrison.

The room in which the Socialist L. C. C. leader received the newspaper reports was large and impressive. The desk at which he sat was large and impressive. But on the feet which he twiddled underneath the desk Mr. Morrison wore no shoes, only grey socks. And while his right-hand man, Mr. Lewis Silkin, was addressing the Press on the subject of the latest L. C. C. housing plans, Mr. Morrison rose, still shoeless, and padded cat-like around the room This inspired the journalist to make us a present of the following:

When hist'ry treats of Herbert's fame,
No matter if it lauds or mocks,
One matchless record he can claim—
He governed London in his socks.

Best-Seller

With an optimistic title, "Mathematics for the Million", by Professor Laurance Hogben, of London University, is selling by the thousand.

It is a best-seller—almost the current best-seller among non-fiction books. Mr. Stanley Unwin, the lucky publisher, says that a demand fof it has come from every class of society. Working-class people have rushed to buy the work by instalments. Foreigners too, are keen to undertake the exhilarating pursuit of mathematics. There is to be a Swedish edition and negotiations for translation into five other languages are going on.

The book is just what its title says—about mathematics. Mr. Hogben figures thinks out differently from the usual manner of text-books; he gives the subject a social liveliness, and his illustrator is Mr. J. F. Horrabin. Hogben and Horrabin are now at work on "Science for the Million" for next spring

Food And The Man

One of the factors which influences the recruitment of boys into the Navy in preference to the Army is the comparative quality of the food in the two Services.

The food in the Navy is better, because the standard ration allowance is a few pence more than in the Army. This aspect of enlistment weighs particularly with the young recruits' mothers. During Navy Week this year the Royal Naval Barracks at Chatham staged an exhibition at Charing Cross Underground Station; a mess table was shown set for dinner, and upon it was placed the menu for the week. In case the public should want them a few copies of the menu were supplied. They were wanted so much that after the first day the petty officer in charge sent down to Chatham to ask for 10,000 copies of the menu. It was examined by many women who said that if the Navy would give their sons such food as this into the Navy they should go.

Workers To Broadcast

Plans are being drawn up by the B.B.C. to enable workers in various European capitals to hold broadcast telephone conversations with similar workers in England.

Conditions of work, payment, prospects and home life will form the chief subjects. A compere, also on the line, will intervene occasionally to make comparisons, and at the end will sum up. Besides manual workers there will be lawyers, doctors and even, perhaps, radio announcers among the speakers. France, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium and other countries within easy telephonic range are likely to be the first to take part.

Cabby At The Front

The decision of the Spanish Government to evacuate immediately 300,000 women, children and invalids from Madrid by taxicab brings that peaceful vehicle into front line service once again.

The classic example of the use of the taxi in warfare was in the early days of September, 1914, when General Gallieni rushed some 10,000 men by Paris taxis to the Marne front. The force moved was small, but its rapid transfer made it important, and it exercised a decisive influence on the battle. Doubtless, a fleet of taxis is vulnerable to air attacks.

Incidentally, the British Government's plans for the evacuation of London in the event of air raids make no provision for the use of motorcars. Taxis private cars and motor-buses could be mobilised in case of necessity. But in this respect London is not so fortunately placed as New York.

The total number of cars registered in New York States is now 2,414,000, and experts have calculated that in the improbable event of New York being in danger of air attack the whole population could be moved West simultanously by motor transport. There would even be some space available for luggage. The total number of cars in the London area can be given only approximately. But competent officials do not put the number at higher than 350,000, including motor-buses, although this figure could be greatly augmented by cars from the Home Counties.

Shops

There are about 1,000,000 shops in Britain—one to every 44 people. One in every 12 persons employed earns a living by passing on goods to other people.

So said the Lord Mayor of London, Sir George Broadbridge, at a luncheon of the Holborn Chamber of Commerce. He said that it was true that "we are a nation of shopkeepers after all."

Paradox

President Roosevelt has given a touch of humour to American-Soviet relations by sending Mr. Joseph E. Davies, the richest Ambassador in world diplomacy, to Moscow.

Mr. Davies, who will be sixty next year, is a Wisconsin lawyer who migrated to Washington nearly twenty years ago. He has a good practice as a corporation lawyer. The biggest thing in his life was his marriage last year to Mrs. Marjorie Post Hutton, the only child of Charles W. Post, the breakfast food king. The Post fortune was due to a nervous breakdown. At the age of forty Charles Post, a farm machinery salesman, was sent to a sanatorium. There he became interested in food fads and invented Postum. Post Toasties and the other foods which have earned millions for the Post family. To-day, Mrs. Davies is one of the ten richest

(Continued on page 58)

DON'T LET HEAD-ACHES KEEP YOU IN!
Saridon
ANALGESIC TABLETS
For Pain
10
Saridon
ONE of these marvellous tablets removes your pain in Seven minutes. They are so quick and powerful in action and yet so harmless too!
Saridon
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

In The World Of Bridge

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PLAY

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

Many players are tormented by the question: Does it pay to try to fool declarer and run the risk of deceiving my partner or is it better to make normal plays and tell my partner the truth?

The answer is not easy. On the majority of hands it is wiser to tell the truth. If your partner is a very shrewd player, you may permit yourself a few "fancy" plays. But even when your partner is not especially astute there are situations in which he can read the state of affairs but declarer cannot. Then a psychological play, like the one below, may defeat an ice-cold contract.

South, dealer.

The bidding:

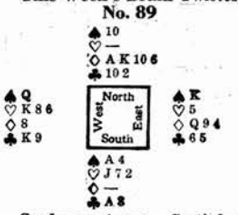
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West opened the six of diamonds. The Jack was played from the dummy and East won with the Queen. A low heart was returned and South's King drove out West's Ace.

The three of diamonds followed and the four was played from dummy. East nonchalantly played the Ace although he could have won the trick with the ten.

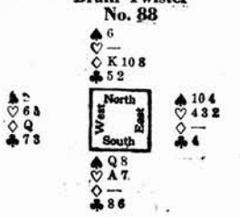
East next returned the deuce of diamonds and South made the mistake of discarding a heart. He was convinced that East could not hold the ten of diamonds, since he had won with the Ace. Much to his dismay, West ruffed and the party was over.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 89



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister No. 88



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks.

South leads two winning hearts, discarding clubs from dummy. The six of clubs is then ruffed and the King of diamonds laid down. If East ruffs, South over-ruffs, draws trumps and cashes the high club. If East discards, South discards the club and any lead from dummy picks up the trumps.

WORLD'S NEWS FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 57)

women in the United States, and in the Sea Cloud owns the largest sailing yacht in the world. Though her previous husband, Mr. E. F. Hutton, was a die-hard Republican, Mrs. Davies is now a loyal Democrat. This is not to say that she will be satisfied with the Moscow Embassy. Her real ambition was London.

Duce And His Fencing

Mussolini's defeat of a student and the director of the fencing school is not due entirely to deference on the part of his opponents.

The Duce has always been an expert with all three arms—foil, epee and sabre. At one time fencing was his sole recreation. In the hectic days before the March on Rome, when he was editor of the "Popolo d'Italia," his free time came to about an hour a day. This he spent fencing with one or other of his colleagues. He still keeps it up, possibility as a training for diplomacy.

Clemenceau was a fencer, though the only modern French politician of the first rank who can be called an expert is M. Pietri, former Minister of Marine. Of figures on the British political scene Sir Oswald Mosley reaches international standards in the fencing world.

Hunger-Strike

Fourteen hundred hunger-striking students of Vilns University, Warsaw, who had shut themselves up in a barricaded building, consented to take their first meal for four days on November 23.

They broke their fast after the university authorities had agreed to consider their anti-Semitic leaders' demand: "Classroom ghettos" for Jews. Many of the students left the building at once, but others were so weakened by hunger that they had to stay in bed and some had to be carried out on stretchers. On the other hand, some of the men and girl students have fallen in love during their four-day strike.

"Master Of Housekeeping"

A degree in housekeeping, with th eright to the title of "Master of Housekeeping" is being instituted by the German Women's Work Organisation.

It will be awarded to all women of twenty-four years of age and over who have completed a two-year course dealing with all phases of efficient housekeeping.

In an amateur boxing contest in Berlin one of the competitors was disqualified in the second round because his hair was too long.

Modesty

Principals of Tokyo schools met to discuss "the organisation of a special agency to work for a manifestation of the true spirit of Japan in 1940 (Olympic Games year) through the graceful demeanour of its girls."

This is what they decided about the girls:—

1. They should stop dressing like revene actresses; 2. They should be chaperoned when attending the Games; 3. They must not ask foreign athletes for autographers.

A Stalin Story

A London newspaper has added one more gem to the rapidly growing list of fantastic stories circulating about Stalin.

The story goes: When Stalin leaves the Kremlin, 30 cars stand waiting by its ancient walls. Thirty Stalins run down the steps, bang the doors of the different cars and hurry off in different directions. What a man!

The paper might have added that while Stalin is travelling in 30 different directions at the same time, he is also dying from 17 different incurable diseases in various parts of the Soviet Union. At the same time, of course, he will be personally attending the bumping off of some one or other.

Again—what a man! And what a country!

'MORALS' CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

No Kiss On Screen To Run More Than 3 Minutes

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

Anxious to give visiting athletes and foreign spectators the best possible impression of Japanese life at the Olympic Games in 1940, the police have begun a campaign to improve cabarets, dance halls, geisha houses and other places of entertainment.

The police closed the city's eight taxi dance halls for from five to ten days as a "disciplinary measure," and threatened to close some cabarets and dancing places indefinitely. There is even a suggestion that the Government may remove or greatly reduce the notorious Yoshiwara district.

The Yoshiwara, known all over the Orient for its gay life, is probably the largest quarter of its kind in the world. It covers nearly a square mile.

Most of the 3,000 girls in the district come from poor peasant families, the parents receiving from dols. 200 to dols. 600 for a daughter, who must remain for two to three years. She is then free to leave.

There are several other licensed quarters in Tokyo, as well as in almost every other city of Japan, all under strict police supervision. For many years Christian Japanese societies, women's organizations and foreign missionary institutions have carried on agitation against these areas, but have made little headway.

The Government also aims at purifying life generally in Japan, in anticipation of the influx of thousands of Olympic visitors. A strong drive has already been launched against immoral Japanese and foreign books and magazines.

The customs authorities are seeking permission from the Government to ban some foreign magazines, contending that such publications threaten the morals of the people.

An even more severe ban is placed on kissing scenes in American and foreign motion pictures. No kiss on the screen is allowed to run more than three feet.

Any motion picture judged to be subversive of the morals of the people is immediately placed on the blacklist. Gangster murder pictures, as well as those calculated unduly to excite the Japanese mind, or to instill "dangerous thoughts" in the people, are also barred.

SO THEY SAY

We have got far too flabby. A good dose of persecution would do a great deal of good.—The Bishop of Chelmsford.

Give me middle-age every time. —Dame Sybil Thorndike.

A fist, however firmly clenched, is not of much avail against machine guns.—Mr. Harold Nicolson.

The more the critics encourage novelists to develop their inferiority complexes, the better both for the authors and the public.—Prof. H. Maurice Relton.

Who can measure the happiness that the cat, the dog, and the horse have bestowed on the human race?—Mr. Robert Lynd.

I have been regarded as a visionary because I conceived the Ministry of Health as being also a Ministry of Happiness.—Lord Horder.

Among those depositing litter I find that the worst offenders are ladies—they have no pockets.—Mr. George Dixon.

A Puzzle Problem of Savings

BETTY and Bobby are sister and brother, two thrifty children who are proud of their savings accounts which present an interesting puzzle problem.

Their combined savings in dollars are equal to three times their combined ages. The sum of their combined ages and savings equal 44.

Bobby is one year older than Betty, but his sister's savings exceed those of her brother's by the number of dollars equal to her age.

How much has each child saved and what are their ages?

(For solution see page 63)

These Girl Guides!

A Universal, Non-Sectarian Movement

Guiding began in England in 1910 and since then has spread to all the continents of the world. All races and religions can play the game of Guiding, a statement from the Guide headquarters points out, because the principles, aims and methods are world-wide and need only slight alteration to suit conditions of different countries.

Although the majority of Guide tests are the same, such as cooking, sewing and handicrafts, most countries adapt parts of the tests to suit their needs. In Switzerland the Guides learn how to pack their rucksacks and the best kinds of food to take on their mountain hikes. The Swedish Guides find it more useful to know what to do when someone falls through the ice for the Swedish people are keen skaters. Indian Guides know how to treat poisonous snake bites. Brownies in Uganda tie up their parcels in banana leaves with plantain fibre, instead of paper and cord. The ideals of Guiding, however, represented in the Law and the Promise, are universal.

WORLD-WIDE OUTLOOK.

Many countries now recognize the need of giving extended training to their young people and consequently various new political youth movements have been started. Guiding and Scouting have not this nationalistic viewpoint, but a world-wide outlook, and they are the largest international youth movement in existence.

Guides, or Girl Scouts as they are called sometimes, are to be seen in 32 countries. As one type of uniform is not practical everywhere, it varies in each country. In the United States the Girl Scouts wear green, in Poland grey, in France and Czechoslovakia khaki. In Bermuda and some warm countries the Guide wear white, and in India the native sari often is worn.

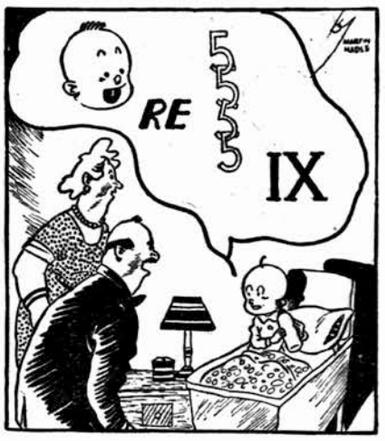
A few years ago, in order that the Guides of the world should have a common meeting place, Mrs. Storrow, a United States woman, built a large chalet in Switzerland which is the international home of Guiding, and which is open all year for the use of any Guide. Each year international training weeks or conference are held there, when Guides from all over the world meet to discuss various Guide activities. Over "Our Chalet," as it is called, flies the world flag, a golden trefoil on blue backgraund.

Guides also meet at international camps which this year were held in England Denmark, Poland and Switzerland.

In 1934 the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide with about 700 Scouters and Guiders, went for a cruise to the Baltic countries on the liner Calgaric. The countries visited were. The Netherlands, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia Finland, Sweden and Norway, and at each step the Guides of that country entertained them. The cruise was so successful that the following year another short cruise was taken to the Guide countries bordering the Mediterranean.

It is impossible, says the statement, to overestimate the value of friendships formed in these ways, and as each year more and more Guides meet they are acquiring an appreciation and understanding of girls of other nations that is recognized as one of the important factors towards the peace of the world.

Rebus of the Precocious Baby



THE precocious son of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bright, even though he has not graduated from the cradle, gives great promise of becoming a mathematical wizard, so the baby's parents think. When you solve the rebus of what the baby is saying you will agree that the father and mother are justified in their expectations.

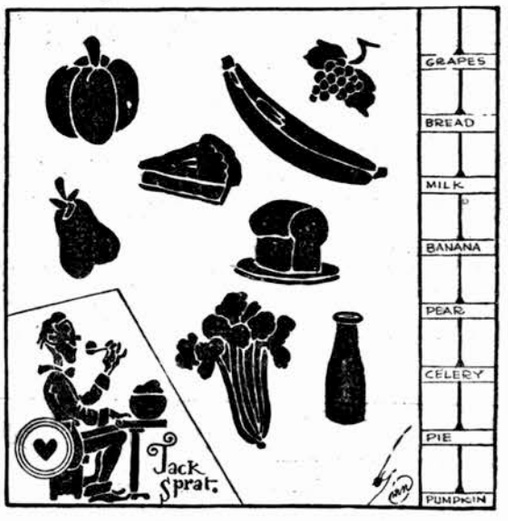
The New Game of "Food"

PICTURED in the accompanying drawing are eight different kinds of foods which form an interesting game anyone can make. Copy the illustration two or three times its original size. Mount your drawing on cardboard and you have an interesting game for two players.

Each player takes a button of different color and in turn places it on the heart in the lower left-hand corner. He flicks the button with his forefinger and tries to drive it on the drawing of one of the eight foods. When the button lands on a food the player writes his initials in one of the spaces above the names of the foods.

When the button stops on a food whose space already has initials the player loses his shot.

The players shoot in turn and the one who is first to fill his row of initials wins the game.



(For solution of Baby Rebus see page 63)

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

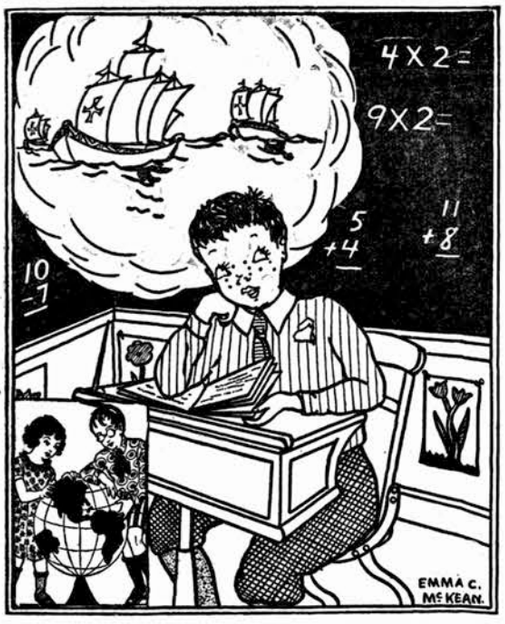
For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever Gives vigour and strength and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P. M. Patni & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY, 2. Telegraphic Address:—"LIGATURE"



Solve the Puzzle Poem for Columbus Day

When you have correctly solved this puzzle poem for Columbus Day you will have found the names of several different types of vessels. Each of the 10 missing words, which are necessary to complete the rhymes, designates a means of transportation by water.

Solve the five simple problems in arithmetic, which you see on the blackboard. Then substitute for each result the letter of the alphabet which is the numerical equivalent (A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, etc.). Next rearrange the letters to spell the name of the boy who is day-dreaming about the great exploit of Columbus in discovering America 444 years ago.

The letters of each missing words are indicated by the asterisks. The puzzle poem follows:

Columbus Day, which is quite near,
Is why this boy wonders, so all hear,
On how Columbus reached this land.
He finds it hard to understand
The way the discoverer did so ably nip
Rebellion on his famous (1)****
And safe through hardships, reach our shore,
As no known man had done before.
He thinks of each type of (2)****
And of the great distances they can float.
He studies, too, each type of (3)*****
And learns nautical terms, like "aft."
He pictures, too, the largest (4)********,
Bedecked with flags and colored streamers.
Few days it now takes to cross, much sooner,
Than can be done by any (5) ********.
Once, when in a fine (6) *****
With father, he obtained a view
Of a very splendid (7)*******.
But thought he: if I were chooser.
"I would like to see a (8)******.
Once when walking through a valley,
As he pondered in deep thought,
He planned to buy a lovely (9) *****.
From the shore he saw a craft,
And on approaching, saw it was a (10) ****.
"What's the use of wishing, though,
To explore," says he, "because I know
I could never find a new land,
The way the Great Discoverer planned.
'So I shall study all I can,
And learn about Columbus, a great man."

(For solution see page 63)

Can You Find When the Train Is Due?

The Beswax family dashed up to the railroad station just as the 2:59 was pulling out.

"Well, we have to wait for the next train," said Pa Beswax. "I haven't a time-table, but I know it's due sometime within the next hour."

After idling about for a while, Pa Beswax heard the welcome whistle of the approaching train.

"What time is it?" inquired Pa.

Bennie Beswax pulled from his pocket a battered watch which kept accurate time, in spite of the fact that it had but a single hand left. Bennie was not sure whether it was the minute or hour hand that survived, so he studied the timepiece carefully before he answered: "——after."

Mrs. Beswax had run down the platform to a point from whence she could just see one of the hands of the town hall clock through a space between the surrounding buildings.

"Bennie is right about the number of minutes," she called back, "but he means before—not after the hour."

Can you tell what was the exact time the train was due?

(For solution see page 63)

Portrait Of A Madras Liberal

(Continued from page 1)

tive He plunged into thought for a while. I could understand his contemplative mood. Then, after a while, he parted his lips to speak in slow tones. He said that we had not better talk about that affair. "It is a matter between me and the Government," he went on. "I do not like to talk about it. It is a past affair. I don't look back. I only look forward to things."

Nevertheless, this painful incident in his life has not changed his political ideas. He does not feel bitter against the Government on that count, although they showed him a grave personal discourtesy.

Last year he was President of the All-India National Federation Conference at Nagpur. He made a remarkable speech on that occasion. It was mainly about the new India Act and the Liberal programme for the future. He affirmed his faith in the Empire and Dominion Status, two little phrases in which the Indian Liberals find much to talk glibly about. In the same speech he made references to the Congress. Comparing it with the Liberal party he said that the "two organizations have diverged widely. But behind these differences, is there not a unity of aspiration and deep affinity of aim?' he asked. "We are colleagues in effort and brethren in service."

A Hindu attaining his sixtieth year is marked with an occasion for jubiliation. It may be that a man living up to his sixties is a miracle in India! In that case the celebration of the kind referred to here is a grim irony about the average life in this poor old country of ours. This celebration has become traditionally important. However when Sastri attained his sixtieth year in 1934 he did celebrate the occasion. I do not think he himself was very enthusiastic about it and the affair must have come off because his kith and kin wanted it. Then the public of Madras joined in the celebration by holding a public meeting to do him honour and to present him with a congratulatory address. That shows the high regard of the Madrassees for Sastri.

An Impressive Figure

In appearance Sastri is an impressive figure. Tall and well-built he resembles a Roman in his frame. His keen penetrating eyes and the bold look he has on the face gives you the impression that he is a man of firm action. Indeed he is one.

The manner of his life is simple. Very rarely one sees him in a western suit of clothing. Perhaps he does not use it in India. He might have dressed himself like the Londoner when he went to Europe in 1930. But in Madras one sees him always in a dhoti, long black coat, an upper cloth around his neck and a turban.

A day in his life has a crowded programme. Besides court work he has public meetings to attend, in some of them speaking and in others presiding. A speaker of moderate abilities he gives scholarly discourses to his audiences. He lacks humour on the platform but he has it in private conversations and intimate talks. He also writes special articles for newspapers and magazines on important questions in the country. Not very much artistically inclined, he is essentially a serious type of man interested in the serious side of life. I once asked him what his pastimes were like. "Reading, oh, just reading" came the quick answer.

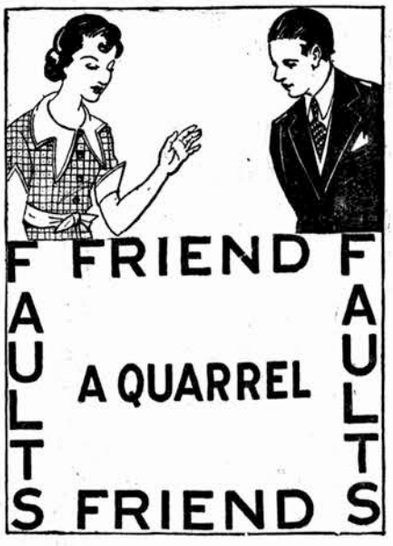
"Anything else?" I querried again.

"Sometimes the Cinema, just to while away the time and not because I am interested in the cine-art in any way," he finished.

The Quarrel of the Friends

SUE and Silvester have been friends so long and seemed so devoted to each other that everyone was expecting to hear an announcement of their engagement. Unfortunately, a misunderstanding arose and now they seem to be about to part.

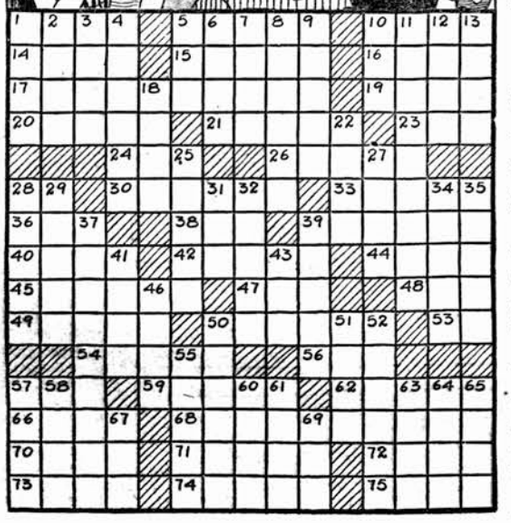
What is the trouble? Just think of six words in their odd arrangement and they will suggest a sentence of nine words which fully explains everything.



(For solution see page 63)

Cross-Word Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—The unregenerate of man.
5—Resounding blows.
10—Box scientifically.
14—Who wrote "Street Scene"?
15—Pertaining to a plane surface.
16—Top of the head.
17—What tenor assumed many of Caruso's roles?
19—On the sheltered side.
20—Fine, icy particles.
21—Vehicles with runners.
23—Goal.
24—Kind of cloth.
26—Requires.
28—Indefinite article.
30—What ancient city was the most important seaport of Asia Minor?
33—Primeval deity.
36—100,000 rupees.
38—What English naturalist was the founder of modern zoology?
39—Case of a noun.
40—Passage in the brain.
42—Growing out.
44—Again.
45—Omission marks.
47—Monetary unit of Japan.
48—Sooner than.
49—Sprites.
50—What Hebrew prophet interpreted the handwriting on the wall?
53—The chemical symbol for aluminum.
54—Winged.
56—Monkey.
57—Iniquity.
59—Articles of clothing.
62—Who wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth?"
66—Head coverings.
68—What is the Evergreen State?
70—S-shaped moulding.
71—City of Prussia.
72—Whom did Lohengrin champion?
73—Quantity of medicine.
74—Manufacturing city in England.
75—What is the only independent country on the Indo-China peninsula?

VERTICAL

1—Supplies with weapons.
2—Face of a watch.
3—Land measure.
4—Metric measures.
5—Prohibit.
6—Greek god of war.
7—Feminine name.
8—City in Illinois.
9—Glide.
10—Watering place.
11—What territory to the southwest of Syria is known as th Holy Land?
12—Solar disk.
13—Bamboolike grass.
18—Newspaper paragraph.
22—Bristlelike organ.
25—Funeral piles
27—Forest tree of Eastern Asia.
28—Feminine name.
29—Pertaining birth.
31—Hastened.
32—School of Hindu philosophy.
34—Form of feudal service.
35—Principal post of a stirway.
37—Who wrote "Don Quixote"?
39—Who is the patron saint of France?
41—Lively dance
43—How many years are there in a decade?
46—Former Russian ruler.
50—Degrade.
51—Merit.
52—Feudal lords.
55—Cloth for drying.
57—Supplied with shoes.
58—Character in "Othello."
60—Essential being.
61—Rude shelter.
63—King who married Gudrun.
64—Is Buddhism, hatred.
65—Biblical name.
67—Observe.
69—Those in power.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next)

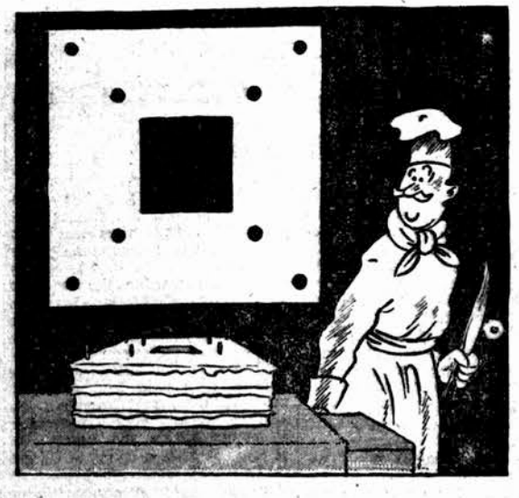
Cutting the Birthday Cake

ELSIE EATON is celebrating her birthday to which eight of her closest friends have been invited.

The time has come for the cutting of the birthday cake, about which Elsie has some very definite ideas.

She wants the cake cut into eight pieces, so that each piece has a candle on it. Six of the pieces must be of equal size and shape. The remaining two pieces also must be in the form of squares of equal size and exactly half the size of the hollow square in the center of the cake.

How can the cake be cut to meet Elsie's requirements?



(For solution see page 63)

Conundrums

WHAT is the difference between an alligator and the face of a clock.

* * *

2. What word can never be written down by anyone, no matter how good a speller he may be?

Card Magic

ANY room having its walls covered with a dark-colored wallpaper of a mixed pattern affords the amateur magician an opportunity for performing a clever card trick for which a little secret preparation is necessary with a deck of playing cards.

The conjurer takes one of the cards, cuts a thin strip off its back and pastes it on the back of his trick card. The design on the back of the trick card and on the strip should be somewhat alike. The strip resembles a small flap on the back of the trick card, but this is not noticeable.

The magician places the trick card in the deck. Previously he has secretly stuck two pins in the wall. He has also tied a length of black thread from the two pins.

After his audience has been seated the conjurer nonchalantly takes the trick card from the deck and exhibits it to the spectators. Then he steps over to the wall and slowly brings the trick card downward until the strip at the back catches over the thread. The magician now makes some magic passes with his hands as he counts ten. As his count ends he lets go of the card and his audience is amazed to see that it remains in the air without any visible means of support. To heighten the illusion the magician passes his hand along and behind the thread to prove that the card is not attached to the wall.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

V	I	C	E		B	I	T			C	A	M	P	
O	R	A	N		E	N	O	S		I	O	N	I	A
C	A	R	D	I	F	F		T	A	N	G	E	N	T
A	D	D		N	I	L		A	N	T		W	A	S
L	E	O	N		T	A	N	G	I	E	R			
		Z	E	D		T	E	E		R	U	I	N	S
P	R	O	T	E	G	E	E		M	E	N	T	A	L
L	A		C	O	D		P	A	S			P	E	
U	N	L	O	A	D		B	A	N	T	E	R	E	D
S	T	E	A	M		M	E	T		S	A	I	L	
		R	E	V	O	L	T	S		T	O	R	E	
G	A	S		R	A	N		E	L	M		T	E	A
A	L	T	O	O	N	A		R	A	I	S	I	N	S
S	T	E	I	N		D	A	N	K		A	N	T	E
H	O	W	L			A	S	E		A	G	E	S	

HIDDEN FRUIT

The names of the two fruits, which are concealed in each of the following sentences, are found by joining two or more words or parts of words:

1. Flo rang earlier as there was a bargain sale Monday.
2. "Give me my cap, please," was Percy's polite request, as he appeared to be in a hurry to depart.
3. "I shall tip each servant if I go to visit my rich aunt," said Sally.

(For solution see page 63)

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BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen Contraceptive

Price Rs. 1/5 per tube
CONTRAFANT
For fresh supply and complete literature write to Anglo German Drug Co., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, P. O. Box No. 776, Bombay.

WORLD'S ARTISANS CONFER

Delegations of handworkers from eight European countries, including England, met at Frankfurt-on-Main on November 2 and 29 to consider the working of the agreement for the exchanges of apprentices between the different countries concluded the recent Artisans Congress, Zurich.

Our Humorist At Large

QUARREL IN THE AIR: "Are you still angry with me, darling?"

Telephonist: "All I can hear is thief".

Chief: "Hand it over, it must be for me".

Magistrate: "Can you understand what I'm saying?"

Prisoner: "No, has it got anything to do with me?"

NEWLY WEDS: "There, dear, it would have been nonsense to buy four chairs for the dining room"

"Jenkins, if you laugh any more I shall presume that there is an even bigger ass in front of the bars".

First Navvy (after the explosion) "I'm afraid it's all up with us".

PICKED MEN AND VETERANS

Australian Troops For Coronation

Australia is taking considerable pride and a great deal of trouble in the contingent of 150 soldiers, sailors and airmen which she is sending to do duty at King Edward's coronation, next year. So far she is the only Dominion to arrange for such representation. The men says Austral News, are being specially picked for their physique and smartness. They will have specially tailored uniforms. Half of them will be war veterans. The contingent which is the first to leave Australia since the war will cost the Government £30,000.

THIS PARLIAMENT IS SO SOBER

They May Close Down The Bar In Queensland

The present Queensland parliament is so consistently sober and the taking at the members' bar so small that the question of closing down the latter is being seriously considered, according to Austral News. "This is the soberest parliament in my 21 years' experience," said the Speaker (Mr. Pollock). "During almost every session some one used to raise the question of closing the bar because some members were inclined to take a little more than they could held with dignity. I am afraid now that the bar will have to be closed for the opposite reason."

750 MILES OF HIKERS' PATHS

750 miles of special paths for hikers are being planned along the left bank of the Lower Rhine. These will be carefully marked with signposts, and in addition an information bureau is being established at Krefeld to assist foreign hikers.

TYPING TO MUSIC

And Shorthand To Dictation By Gramophone

Both in Europe and America Fitman's shorthand and typewriting is being taught by a new method by which students in the majority of cases attain mastery and efficiency in less than half the time required by the old method. By the new method speed in writing and typing is acquired by means that is graded and regulated mechanically. The assistance of the gramophone and screen is impressed into service.

How It Is Done

Let us take shorthand first. By the old method the student had to study the outlines in the book and then copy it out on paper. By the new method the outlines are projected from a slide through a magic lantern on to a screen and synchronously the gramophone record gives the correct pronunciation of the outline. The book is used only as a reference and a refresher for the memory. As the studies progress the book is used less and less and the gramophone more and more. In this way right from the beginning the student learns to take dictation. Later on the gramophone dictates the great speeches of well-known orators and statesmen at graduated speeds. In this way the student gets used to different pronunciations and accents an accomplishment very necessary to stenographers the lack of which has been a cause of failure to many to secure good jobs. As the student becomes accustomed to various voices speed is gradually and mechanically increased at fixed and invariable rates. It has been proved that this high speech is attained in a very short time.

Typing To Music

In the case typing the method is still more novel. The matter to be typed is projected on to the screen, while the gramophone simultaneously repeats the matter in tune to a fixed timing or rhythm. The student does not look at the typewriter keyboard at all. Unconsciously the mind takes up the rhythm and the fingers follow it. The consequence is that with the least mascular effort and the mind concentrated by the music accuracy and vantage of this system is that speed is attained. A further admatter can be typed direct from dictation as being done so much in Western countries, where the dictaphone is in use.

The theory is that instead of using just the one sense of sight for learning also a second sense that of hearing is used. By actual practice and experience it has been found that learning becomes double easy when two instead of only one of the five senses is used and mucular effort is reduced or less felt when music or rhythm is employed. It is the same idea as that of using music for marching soldiers only the application is novel.

Are you an outsize? Are you embarrassed by a double chin, an overfull bust, the absence of a waist line and bulges of superfluous adipose? The doctor will tell you that fat has a bad effect on the heart and the system is general. Hundreds of women suffered like you. But thanks to Redusa," the pills that dissolve 14 lbs. of unwanted fat in a fortnight these women have regained the graceful lines and charm of girlhood. Redusa" remedies faulty gland functioning. It leaves no undesirable after-effects. And it is sold in the form of tasteless tablets. A bottle costs Rs. 2/8/-. Inquiry at the chemist's

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I am glad to see you're giving my book a place of honour on your bookstall," said the proud author.

"Yes, Sir; I put it on top of those papers to stop 'em blowing off the stall.'

* * * *

Ronald was staying with an aunt who held strong views on how little boys should behave. He was obviously unhappy.

"You're homesick," said the aunt.

"No. I'm not,' was the answer. "I'm here sick."

* * * *

A traveller dining at an hotel had been asked in quick succession by three different waiters if he would have soup. A little annoyed, he said to the last one, "Is it compulsory?" "No, Sir," answered the waiter; "It is mock turtle!"

* * * *

"Do you think your audiences enjoy the statistics you quote in your speeches?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum, "I just put 'em in to make the rest of my remarks seem more interesting by contrast."

* * * *

"A party platform is a mighty important consideration," said one statesman.

"Yes," replied the other, "a party platform in politics is a good deal like a bunker in golf. The rules require it, but you show your skill in avoiding it."

* * * *

The hotel clerk was growing impatient as the prospect took so long to read the names on the register.

"Just sign on the line, please," said the clerk.

The prospect was indignant and retorted: "Young man, I'm too old a hand to sign anything without readin' it."

* * * *

A small boy returned home from school and told his father he was now second in his class. The top place was held by a girl.

"But, surely, John," said the father, "you're not going to be beaten by a mere girl?"

"Well, you see, father," explained John, "girls are not nearly so mere as they used to be."

* * * *

A civil war veteran had spent a week at a New York hotel. When he went to pay his bill the clerk asked:

"What was your rank?"

"Oh, just a private," the old soldier replied.

"Well, won't charge you anything. You are the first private I have ever met."

* * * *

Visiting delegate (to hotel clerk)—Why didn't you call me at seven-thirty this morning?

Clerk (politely) .... Because you didn't go to bed till eight.

"Don't you find it hard to meet expenses?"

"Hard? Man alive, I meet expenses every time I turn around."

* * * *

"Do you prefer to take your employer's speech over the typewriter instead of by shorthand?" one asked the boss's stenographer.

"Yes, it takes a little longer, but the noise of the machine keeps us both awake."

* * * *

Teacher (after examining Johnnie's homework): "I simply can't understand how one person can make so many mistakes in one lesson!"

Johnnie: "But, teacher, it was more than one person; mother, father and sister also helped me."

* * * *

Little Susie (to her small brother)—"I heard papa calling you a while ago."

Brother—"What did he say, Robbert or Bobby?"

Susie—"He said 'Robert.'"

Brother—"Then I guess I'd better go and see what he wants."

* * * *

A very strict lady was called out of bed one morning at 5 a.m. The following dialogue ensued:

Voice—Hello!

Lady—Hello.

Voice—How are you this morning?

Lady—All right.

Voice—Then I guess I must have the wrong number.

* * * *

"I hope you're not nervous, old chap," the host told his guest, "but your bedroom is supposed to be haunted."

"Haunted!" exclaimed the guest. "What by?"

"A wraith—a spectre."

"A w-what?"

"A wraith—a spectre!"

The guest sighed with relief, and the colour returned to his cheeks.

"Oh, that's all right," he exclaimed at last." At first I thought you said a rate collector."

* * * *

Maxie, the producer, was selecting a chief for his scenario staff. The producer insisted that the successful applicant must be a college graduate. He looked with favour upon one applicant, and asked if he had had a college education. The answer was in the affirmative.

"Lemme see your diplomas?' demanded Maxie. The applicant tried to explain that it was not customary for college graduates to carry diplomas around with them.

"Well, den," demanded the producer, "say me a bis wold."

* * * *

Isaacs, an outfitter, had bought half a dozen cheap shirts for which he could find no sale, so he consulted Levinsky, a fellow-tradesman, as to how he should dispose of them.

"Why," said Levinsky, "send them to MacCohen, and enclose an invoice for five shirts. MacCohen will think you've made a mistake and take the six shirts and pay you for five, and after all, that's better than not selling them at all."

Isaacs said he would try this.

A week later the two met again, and Levinsky asked Isaacs if the ruse had worked.

"Levinsky," said Isaacs, "you tried to ruin me. I sent the six shirts to MacCohen with an invoice for five, and he sent back five shirts with a note to say he didn't want them."

* * * *

First Doctor: "Then we decide not to operate?"

Second Doctor: "Yes. What do you think we ought to charge him for deciding not to operate?"

Chiseller: "You oughtn't to charge me but half price for cutting my hair when I'm half bald."

Barber: "Sorry, Sir. We don't charge for cutting your hair—we charge for the time we spend hunting for it."

* * * *

Young Golf Player (pressing): "Please get a move on. Try to be a little quicker, if you won't let us through."

Elderly Player (teeing up): "Young man, we don't want any advice from you. I expect we were playing this game before you were born."

Young Player: "That's quite probable, but please try to finish before lunch."

* * * *

The Negro was being examined for a driver's license.

"And what is the white line in the middle of the road for?" he was asked.

"Fo' bicycles," was the reply.

* * * *

If brevity is the soul of wit, Mike's remark, when he reached an obstruction in the shape of a man riding a donkey, reaches a high standard. It was—"Now, then, you two!"

* * * *

Mother: "You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you?"

Boy: "Yes'm."

Mother: "How did that happen?"

Boy: "Got too many z's in scissors."

* * * *

"What did you drive at fifty miles an hour for?" demanded the cop.

The fair motorist smiled sweetly. "Oh, my brakes were not working right," she replied, "so I was hurrying home to avoid an accident!"

* * * *

"Smith, the practical joker, is dead."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, while he was in Chicago he went into a night club and yelled, 'Fire!'"

"Well?"

"Somebody did."

* * * *

Friend—"Did you ever change your mind about anything?"

Man—"Very seldom. I have found I was just as wrong the second after I had changed it as I was before."

Mistress: "Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was not at home?"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am."

Mistress: "What did they say?"

Maid: "How fortunate!"

* * * *

Visitor to English castle: "What fine old paintings—who are they?"

Lord of Manor: "The ancestors who helped to make the mortgage what it is to-day."

* * * *

Mains—I have discovered what it is that destroys a man's memory completely.

Newton—What is it? Alcohol or tobacco?

Mains—Neither; it's doing him a favour.

* * * *

Sportsman (after missing a swerving bird): "Dash it, I should have got that one."

Chauffeur loader (consolingly): "You would have got him, Sir, if he hadn't skidded."

* * * *

Joan: "Which would you rather be in—a collision or an explosion?"

Darby: "I would rather be in a collision."

Joan: "Why?"

Darby (thoughtfully): "Because in a collision there ye are, but in an explosion, where are ye?"

* * * *

Employment Agent: "Have you any experience in anything?"

Job Seeker: "I was a floor walker for two years."

Employment Agent: "Good. I can place you with a woman who just had twins."

* * * *

Customer: "I inserted an advertisement for my lost dog in the paper here. Has anything been heard of it? I offered a reward."

Office Boy: "Sorry, all the editors and reporters are out looking for the dog."

* * * *

The watering-carts of a certain Irish town used to be decorated with patent medicine advertisements. An innocent Irishmen from the rural districts, looking at one, remarked, "Faith, it's no wonder the town is healthy, when they water the streets with Flaherty's sarsaparilla!"

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Puzzle Poem: The missing words are: 1. Ship. 2. Boat 3. Craft. 4. Steamer. 5. Schooner. 6. Canoe. 7. Cruiser. 8. Galley. 9. Yacht. 10 Raft. The name of the schoolboy is CHRIS.

Train Time: The train was due at exactly eighteen and one-half minutes to four.

Savings Puzzle: Betty has saved 10 and Bobby 14. Bobby is six years old and Betty is five.

Baby Rebus: The baby is counting one, two, three, four, five, six. (One tooth, re, four, fives, six).

Friends' Quarrel: The arrangement of the words suggests the sentence: A quarrel between two friends with faults on both sides.

Conundrums: 1. One is a crocodile and the other is the dial of a clock. 2. The word "UP" can never be written down.

Hidden Fruit: 1. Orange, Lemon. 2. Apple, Pear. 3. Peach, Fig.

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The Meek Are Not Always Blessed

Theirs Is Not The Kingdom Of Heaven, As Sometimes They Figure In The Underworld Of Crime

Beware of meek, mild-mannered Caspar Milquetoasts.' They may be mere victims of suppressed hostility which, too long unrelieved, occasionally ends in a spell of murderous violence.

Last week mild-mannered, but by no means meek Dr. Ernest E. Hadley, psychiatrist of the Washington School of Psychiatry, told members of the American Institute of the City of New York the story of one such apparently subservient person, who had given most of her life in uncomplaining service of an invalid, but demanding, mother.

For more than eighteen years she had not gone to a movie theatre, a concert or a party. She used to smile and explain that her work, and caring for her mother, were her recreation. For a while she went to church every Sunday, taught Sunday School, and played the organ for funerals and church services. Finally she quit even that.

One evening she blew up, whacked her mother over the head with an axe, and wound up in the penitentiary.

Unusual meekness may be just one way of suppressing hate. Another is excessive industry. Beware, for example, the tireless housekeeper.

DEMON HOUSEKEEPER.

Doctor Hadley told the story of a twenty-eight-year-old woman who suffered no end of discomfort if the slightest detail of her household was in disarray.

She was so devoted to cleanliness that she spent her entire day laboriously repeating each little operation. She had a feeling that something dreadful would happen if she didn't.

Recently she remembered how like her mother she was. Her mother had taught her early in life to be a demon housekeeper. "I have always been regimented," she complained bitterly to the doctor.

Pretty soon she began to have "murderous ideas"; they were often directed toward her mother. In terror she sought out a psychiatrist, hoping he would send her to an asylum to prevent her from carrying out impulse. It was just another case of suppressed hostility, beginning in childhood.

In fact, that's when most of these "hostility patterns" start. A child may start out hating mother or nurses. The way he reacts to those hates establishes the way he will react to later ones.

Experienced nurses, says the psychiatrist, can tell whether a baby is an unwanted child by the way it reacts toward the mother, even in the first few hours of its life.

The mother's repulsion toward it is immediately sensed by the infant. To retaliate, it may refuse to feed.

HATE.

In later life that kind of refusal reaction is carried over into a variety of situations.

The mother-hate may be carried into adult life, too, breaking out in unexpected situations.

One physician, whose practise brought him into frequent contact with parents and babies, placed all infants under his care on the bottle as early as possible He refused to let them nurse because he was still suffering, unknowingly, from refusal to nurse. His mother had disliked him.

But he didn't recognize the cause of his reaction.

To explain it to parents, he had a fine-sounding theory about the necessity of weaning children early.

Young children who refuse to eat may be expressing hostility toward their parents, particularly when the foods refused are those the parent says are especially good. Later, that hostility may become crystallized into food idiosyncrasies. The grown-up can't eat certain foods; they make him sick.

What to do about it? Psychoanalysis sometimes helps. But adults who have chronic hostilities are in for a hard time, with little relief in sight. There is hope, tho, for youngsters, particularly if parents will take pains to find the causes for their antagonisms.

LIAR.

If a child lies, he should not be made to apologize. That only makes him hate the parent. The reason for not lying should be gently, clearly explained to him. If he doesn't eat, scolding will only make matters worse. Better get at the reason, if possible.

Doctor Hadley, born in Kansas, keenly digs for the reasons. He was a psychiatrist of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C., and for eight years an associate of Dr. William A. White, of Washington, who developed a theory that the mind can not be studied by itself; it must be dealt with in relation to the whole organism.

To Doctor Hadley and his colleagues in the Washington School of Psychiatry, now being organized, the problem is to study the mind in relation to the owner's contacts with other people. Mental disturbances, he believes, originate in faulty adjustments to others. So, for that matter, may physical disturbances.

There was, for instance, Mrs. Jones, who had extremely high blood pressure. The doctor discovered that Mrs. Jones and her husband were extremely hostile. With a few kind words Doctor Hadley settled their difficulties, and immediately Mrs. Jones's blood pressure returned to normal.

* * * *

ARTIFICIAL SUN.

Architects who wonder how much sunlight will enter proposed buildings at various times of day need ponder no longer. The Town Planning Studio of the Columbia University School of Architecture has devised an artificial sun, to test models. It looks like a spot-light; is called a "heliodon.'

* * * *

MILK VITAMINS.

To cows at the West Virginia University, Professors L. M. Thurston, W. Carson Brown and R. B. Dustman fed two quarts of tomato juice daily, to see whether the Vitamin C content of their milk would increase. It did, but the milk tasted so bad they couldn't use it.

* * * *

FOOT TESTER.

Experts of the British Boot and Shoe Trade Association have developed an electrical machine that tells whether a woman customer should wear high heels. They are now working on a second machine to convince the woman.

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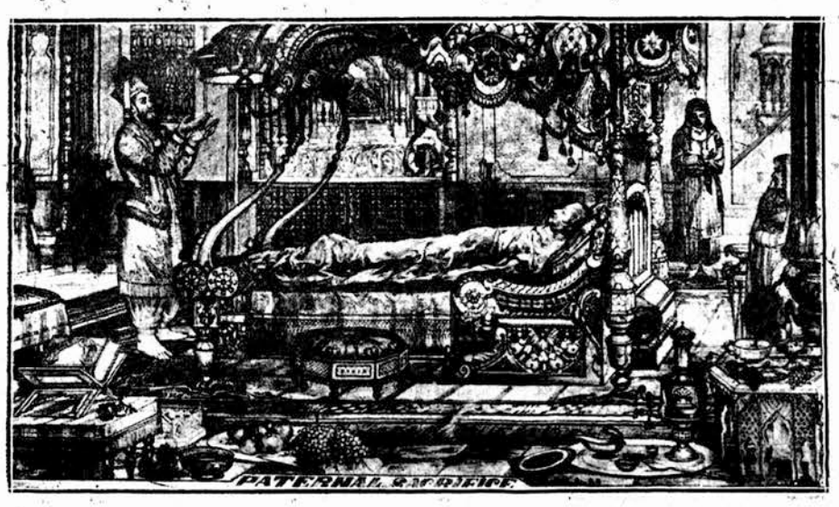

Babar, the great Moghul Emperor, prayerfully making an offering of his own life as a sacrifice for that of his dangerously ailing son, Humayun, after completing seven rounds of the sick-bed. (From a painting by the late Mohamed Alam).

Left:—"Evening on the Tapti."

Right:—"Gurudattatreya." —highest point of Girnar.
(Photos by H. J. Chevli).

Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia as chief guest of London Ministers' Club at City Temple.

The Chief Scout talking with scouts round the camp fire at East London Scouts headquarters.

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